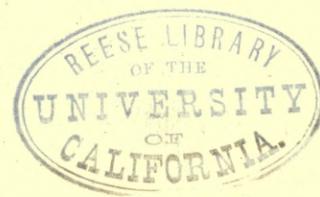


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THE
FLORAL KEEPSAKE
AND
LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.



FLORA





THE

FLORAL KEEPSAKE,

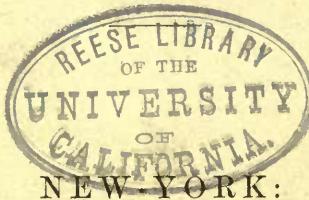
WITH

Thirty Engravings Elegantly Colored from Nature.

EDITED BY

JOHN KEESE.

"Take these flowers, for they will talk to thee
In the sweet accents of poetic lore;
Heed their soft pleadings—kindly 'think of me —
I ask no more."



LEAVITT & ALLEN, 27 DEY STREET.

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FLORAL KEEPSAKE.



EMBELLISHMENTS.

ELEGANTLY COLORED FROM NATURE.

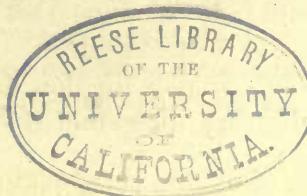
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FLORAL KEEPSAKE.

IN a quiet corner of one of the gray old cypress-shaded convents which crown the terraced hills that look down on "the City of Palaces"—as Genoa has long been called—there is a beautifully sculptured tomb of an infant, that was laid to rest there many centuries ago. The traces of the sculptor's chisel have nearly all mouldered away;—but the all-destroying hand of Time has spared the name of the child-sleeper—ANGELINA—*little Angel*:—and four lines, around which a chaplet of flowers is woven in stone, tell us that "the Angels came one night, and stole away the gentlest little spirit earth had seen since the *Manger-babe* was born; and brought the still blushing form that enshrined it, and buried it in the old convent, *in a grave of Flowers.*" And for five hundred years, the spot has been Sacred. Young children still go there to hear the silver-haired monks tell the legend—young mothers, too, who have just lost their babes, go there and weep at Angelina's Flower-Tomb,—and are comforted—for they think the Angels stole away *their* cherub infants, too—and they know they are in Heaven. They *are* in Heaven;

"Where everlasting spring abides,
And never withering flowers."

The myriad-minded Goëthe, when he fled with his University-heated brain into the still country, once said to some peasants who were strewing flowers over a child's grave :—" Yes ! bring flowers, my friends, to the infant's tomb ; for they both make us think of Heaven—*there*, the babes are all gathered—and there the flowers never die."

Al Ha Reschid says, in one of his inimitable Arab poems : " We converse with those we love, through the flowers ; with those we worship, through the stars "

Before this beautiful volume, radiant with poetry and fragrant with flowers, goes forth on its bright pilgrimage to touch a thousand loved and loving hearts, we must give it a passport, albeit it seems to us to need none ; for will not its very name preface its way to every lady's *Boudoir*, as the vase of flowers which the Oriental lover sends before him to the arbor of his mistress insures his welcome ?

But as every volume—even a Book of Flowers—must be presented to the beautiful with some gracing words, we will send our offering on the Dove-wings of the two gentlest and most beautiful spirits that ever breathed their fragrant sentiment on our green earth—*Hemans* and *Landon*—both now Angels in Heaven !

We have before us two autograph Poems that came from those gifted hands—they have waited for an occasion like this to be greeted by the world : and they are exquisite, priceless leaflets from the flower-garden of the female heart.

The image of the young maiden's lover had been mingling with her dreams : and when she awoke she said ;

Spirit of my loved one ! you keep
Your vigils round me while I sleep.
The pressure of thine arm I feel,
And joy and rapture through me steal.

Thy smile, thy voice, thy dear caress ;
Oh ! yes, thou hast the power to bless ;
I breathe, I move in scenes of joy,
Which even waking can't destroy ;
Thine image still doth o'er me bend,
And Hope to Fancy's wing doth lend
A trembling bliss ! like sunset-ray
On spring's first flower at close of day.

It was stolen from her Boudoir by her lover, and now appears for the first time !

There is another glittering gem before us, in the handwriting of Letitia E. Landon. It was written after her heart had been chilled by the winter-storm that fell on her gifted spirit in the summer of her life. Not long before her death (and when her heart was broken), a female friend had gathered for her a cluster of violets, and she wrote the following touching lines which are among the last she ever penned. We were told by the lady who gave them to us, and for whom they were written, that no copy of them had ever been made :

THE VIOLET.

Why better than the lady-rose
Love I this little flower ?
Because its purple leaves were those
I loved in childhood's hour.

Tho' many a flower may win my praise,
The violet has my love ;
I did not pass my childish days
In garden or in grove :

My garden was the window-seat ;
Upon whose edge was set
A little vase—the fair, the sweet,—
It was the violet.

FLORAL KEEPSAKE.

It was my pleasure and my pride;
How I did watch its growth!
For health and bloom what plans I tried,
And often injured both.

I placed it in the summer shower;
I placed it in the sun;
And ever, at the evening hour,
My work seemed half undone.

The broad leaves spread; the small buds grew;
How slow they seemed to be!
At last there came a tinge of blue!
'Twas worth the world to me.

At length the perfume fill'd the room,
Shed from their purple wreath;
No flower has now so rich a bloom,
Has now so sweet a breath.

I gathered two or three—they seemed
Such rich gifts to bestow;
So precious in my sight, I deemed
That all must think them so.

Ah! who is there, but would be 'ain
To be a child once more;
If future years could bring again
All that they brought before?

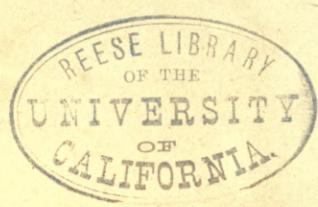
My heart's world has been long o'erthrown;
It is no more of flowers;
Their bloom is past; their breath is flown;
Yet I recall those hours.

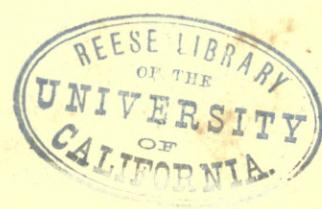
Let nature spread her loveliest
By spring or summer nurst ;
Yet still I love the violet best,
Because—I loved it first.

L. E. L.

Gentle L. E. L.! thou art gone to the Land of Flowers and Song, where all that is bright and beautiful on earth will be at last clustered.

We commend then our Floral Keepsake to the gentlest of all human sympathies, and trust that the bright glances of the beautiful may always rest upon its pages with pleasure. J. K.







Rosa multiflora.

ROSA MULTIFLORA—JAPAN ROSE.

CLASS, ICOSANDRIA ; ORDER, POLYGNIA.

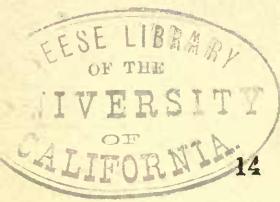
NATURAL ORDER, ROSACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx pitcher shaped, five-cleft, fleshy, contracted at the neck. Petals five. Seeds very many, hispid and affixed to the inner side of the calyx. SPEC. CHAR. Germs ovate. Germs and peduncles unarmed, villose. Stem and petioles prickly. Branches generally purple. Leaflets ovate. Flowers small and panicled.

There are varieties of this plant depending on the color and size of the flower, whether it be single or double, and the shape of the leaf. In the groves and gardens of Japan and often in China, where they are as much admired as in their own country, they attain the magnitude of trees. Its flowers hang in irregular bunches with subdivided branches; this together with its hue will always ensure it a notice.

Belonging eminently to the ornamental instead of the useful, the rose tribe from time immemorial has received the homage of song, and been so long noticed and described that its native place is forgotten. They are of every shade and color. It sprang from the tears of Venus as she wept for Adonis, and was originally white and inodorous, but became colored and scented by a bowl of nectar staining it, which Cupid accidentally overthrew in Olympus.

A golden rose was formerly considered so honorable, that none but kings and princes were thought worthy either to give or receive



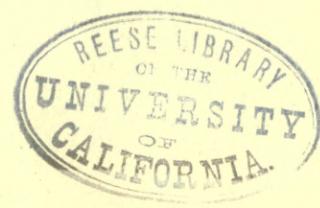
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FLOWERS AND FRUITS.

it. In olden times, the Pope on Good Friday used to consecrate one with great ceremony, and then gave it to some prince whom he wished to propitiate. Months before the solemn act of imparting peculiar sanctity to it was performed, negotiations would be on foot, messengers journeying to the different courts, and every kind of intrigue resorted to by the agents of the respective monarchs, to obtain the rose for their masters. The flower itself was considered an emblem of the mortality of the body, and the metal of which it was composed of the immortality of the soul. History relates that the Roman emperors took this method of conferring honor upon their favorite generals, whom they allowed to add a rose to the ornaments of their shields; a custom which continued long after the Roman empire had passed away; and the vestiges of which may be traced in the armorial bearings of many of the eminent noble families of Europe, and perhaps caused its adoption as the emblem of England.

There are over nine hundred varieties of this flower, of every possible size and height, from a few inches to thirty feet. Some of them are evergreens, and run along the ground. It is only the smaller kinds that are much valued, either for scent or beauty. When distilled with water, a yellow butter rises to the surface, which is white when cold. This is called the Otto of Rose. One drop of it rubbed up with half a tea spoonful of white sugar, adding a pint of water during the trituration, will give an elegant perfume, the Aqua Rosa of the shops, far superior to Cologne.

The same day the rose perfects its beauty it dies; nature can do no more, she has exhausted her resources, and sinks to recover strength to renew her efforts the next year. In the north latitudes, this flower is the emblem of Beauty, it is found in them from the 19th to the 70th degree. There are none in the southern continent.





Viola Tricolor.

VIOLA TRICOLOR—PANSY.

CLASS, PENTANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, VIOLACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx, five leaved. Corolla, five petalled, irregular, horned at the back. Anthers cohering. Capsules superior, one celled, one valved. SPEC. CHAR. Stem angular, divided. Leaves oblong, deeply scolloped. Stipules lyre shaped.

We have many sweet species of Violet in the United States, but this beautiful and well known exotic excels them all. Its variable tints, it has been remarked, are scarce less numerous than the names that have been bestowed upon it. That of Pansy is a corruption of the French name *penseé*, though in floral language it is adopted by them as the **FORGET-ME-NOT**. Nature sports as much with the colors of this little flower as she does with the features of the human countenance, and you may as well seek for two faces alike, as hunt for Pansies of the same tint. The most brilliant, purples of the artist, appear dull when compared to that of the Pansy, our richest satins and velvets, coarse and unsightly by a comparison of texture; and as to delicacy of shading, it is scarcely surpassed by the bow of Iris itself. When seen individually the flower must be noticed with admiration, yet it is not calculated to make a figure in the garden unless planted in large clumps; but when a considerable plot of rising ground is covered with these flowers, the appearance cannot be equalled by the finest artificers

in purple and gold. The seeds may be sown at almost any season of the year. Those sown late in the autumn blossom early, whilst those sown in the spring, flower during the summer. It is a flower that bears transplanting; and if the branches are cut off when the beauty of the blossom is past, they will send out fresh branches, and continue to flower throughout the year; but when suffered to ripen the seed the plant generally dies. The plants have been frequently kept alive by this treatment, and transplanting rather adds to their beauty than otherwise. It will grow in any soil and situation, but the self grown plants degenerate very rapidly, producing only small, dingy, flowers. The perfume is too weak when singly taken; but a cluster of the blossoms gives out an agreeable fragrance. It is a native of most parts of Europe. This flower was held in such high estimation by the ancients that one of the prizes of the Floral games consisted of a Golden Violet, and we are told in their fables, that Io, the daughter of Atlas, fleeing into the woods from the pursuit of Apollo, was through the power of Diana, changed into a Violet, which still retains the bashful timidity of the nymph, by partially concealing itself from the gaze of Phœbus in its foliage. It was the study of the Violet which induced John Bertram, a quaker of Pennsylvania, to study plants. He had employed his time in agricultural pursuits without a knowledge of Botany, but being in the field one day, he gathered a Violet and examined its formation, and reflected upon it, until he became so prepossessed with the flower, that he dreamed of it. This circumstance inspired him with a desire of becoming acquainted with plants; he therefore learned for this purpose as much Latin as was necessary, and soon became the most learned Botanist of the New World. It is the emblem of Modesty.





Amygdalus Persica.

AMYGDALUS PERSICA—PEACH TREE.

CLASS, ICOSANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, ROSACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx, quinquefid, inferior. Petals, five. Drupe, having a shell perforated with pores. Skin, pubescent. SPEC. CHAR. Leaves, having all acute serratures. Flowers, sessile and solitary.

Like the most of our fruit bearing tubes, this tree is a native of the East, and was first brought to Rome from Persia, during the reign of the Emperor Claudius. It was an old saying that this tree in Meadia, was unwholesome, but when planted in Egypt, became pulpy, delicious and salubrious.

The Peach-tree, in point of stature, is under the middle size ; it is of such rapid growth that its spreading branches soon shade a considerable space of ground. The leaves are very smooth, lance-shaped, and serrated on the margins. The flowers come directly out from the bough, without the support of a foot-stalk ; the cup is of a greenish red ; the blossom itself of a delicate crimson, varying in different flowers, from light to dark ; they are in bloom in April ; the fruit ripening from July to the beginning of October, and sometimes later.

The generic name is derived from the Greek, meaning to lancinate, because when the green husk is removed from the fruit, the shell is found covered with lacerations ; the specific name of course

refers to its native country. It has been well remarked that the peach resembles the pea-pod, in the simplicity of its formation, being composed of but a single covering or leaf. The hairy cuticle of the under surface of the leaf may be easily recognised in the downy skin of the peach. The cellular texture of the middle of the leaf, absorbing a great deal of sap as it grows, and swelling out, forms the fleshy substance of the fruit. The upper surface of the leaf, deprived in a great measure of moisture, and starved, as it were, by the voracious appetite of the middle portion, contracts its fibres, becomes tough, then indurated, and at length converted into a shell or hollow stone, affords a most secure shelter for the seed.

The Peach in the United States seems exactly suited to our country, and flourishes as well, if not better, than in its own Persian home, growing and producing rich crops, unequalled in size and flavor, wherever Maize or Indian Corn will come to maturity; and these important vegetable products have in this way become, as it were, tests of each other. Many in the State of New Jersey exclusively cultivate this fruit, and we are told that at Shrewsbury, on a single plantation, ten thousand bushels are annually produced for the New York market; and those on the Delaware, yield twice this amount. It was formerly cultivated in the Middle, Southern, and Western States for the purposes of distillation; but to a much less extent at present, owing to the efforts of the Temperance Societies. The best peaches possess thin skins, thick and firm flesh, quickly filling up when pitted by the finger, and abound in a sweet, vinous and richly flavored juice; the stone is quite small. Prussic Acid is obtained in considerable quantities, both from leaves and kernels. Delicious imitation Noyeau can be obtained by steeping the leaves in brandy, sweetening with sugar and fining with milk. The inhabitants of Scio employ them in dyeing silk a deep green. In floral language, the Peach emblemizes the sentence, **YOUR QUALITIES, LIKE YOUR CHARMS, ARE UNEQUALLED.**





Pelargonium Quercifolium.

PELARGONIUM QUERCIFOLIUM—OAK-LEAVED GERANIUM.

CLASS, MONADELPHIA; ORDER, HEPTANDRIA.

NATURAL ORDER, GERANIACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx, five parted, upper divisions much the broadest, terminating in a funnel-shaped, capillary nectary. Corol, five petalled, irregular, upper petals very showy, broader than the lower, and covered with colored veins. Arils, five, each one seeded and awned. Anthers, seven. SPEC. CHAR. Umbels, sub-many-flowered. Leaves, simulating the oak. Filaments, ascending at the apex.

In the description of the *Geranium Robertianum*, we reviewed the prominent characteristics of this natural and exceedingly beautiful order. This as well as the most of our conservatory species, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. This geranium will show the celebrated spiral air vessels to very good advantage; and those who are curious to witness the secret workings of vegetation will find much to learn and admire in its structure. For this purpose, place one of the petals upon a piece of perfectly smooth and flat glass, such as is usually furnished for the transparent stage of a microscope, wet it with water, and then lay over it another flat piece of glass. Press the two firmly together, and by degrees all the air will be squeezed out of the petals and it will become transparent. With a good magnifying power all the air vessels of the veins may be distinctly observed, looking like fine threads of silver wire twisted upon a spiral spring.

It has been well remarked, that this race of plants wants but a greater capability of endurance to the cold, to make them the most valuable as well as confessedly the finest productions of the vegetable kingdom. Unfortunately none of them will endure the frost; all have perished upon which the experiments for the purpose of naturalizing them were tried, and in despite of the most persevering and trying effort, they remain as they were at first, Greenhouse plants. They are easily propagated by cuttings from any part of the plant, whether from the old woods or new; placing these in a pot filled with moderately moist earth will ensure their sprouting. The only geranium possessed of much medicinal properties, is the *G. Maculatum*, or Crane's bill geranium, which is indigenous to the United States, and the purple colored flowers of which are too well known to need description; its root is a highly valuable astringent. Most of the whole species are in perpetual leaf; the remainder die to the ground and come up annually, to flower and produce seed. This plant emblemizes ART, from its faculty of imitation. In it the student of chemistry, as Phillips remarks, will see how imperfect is his art in comparison with natural chemistry, which distils from the earth and conveys by distinct channels, in its small stems, all that is necessary to produce foliage, flowers, and fruit, together with color, smell, and taste, the most opposite fluids and liquids being separated only by divisions so small as scarcely to be deemed a substance. And the research into the wonders of this, as well as every other species of vegetation, may be entered into without hurting the sensibility of the most tender feeling, as plants and roots may be dissected without those disagreeable sensations, which follow the dissection of animals.

“Each secret spring, each organ let me trace,
That mock the proudest arts of human race;
Completest toil from endless source that rose,
Each worth a world; for each the Godhead shows.”



Digitaria Purpurea



DIGITALIS PURPUREA—FOXGLOVE.

CLASS, DIDYNAMIA ; ORDER, ANGIOSPERMIA.

NATURAL ORDER, SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx, five parted. Corol, bell form, five cleft, ventricose. Capsule, egg shaped, two celled. **SPEC. CHAR.** Sepals, ovate, acute. Corol, obtuse, superior lip entire. Leaves rough and somewhat spear-shaped.

This genus contains many species, not one of which is American. The generic name is derived from a word signifying thimble, in allusion to the form of the flowers. Its common name is a corruption of Fairy's Thimble. This biennial plant is a native of the mountainous and sandy regions of Europe. It has a simple stem, leafy below, covered with light down, which induced the poets to make it the emblem of **YOUTH**. The leaves are alternate, of an oval, spear-shape, those from the root attaining a considerable size. It flowers on a spike. Its corolla, says Lindley, is a large, inflated body, with its throat spotted with rich purple, and its border divided obliquely into five very short lobes, of which the two upper are the smaller; its four stamens are of unequal length; and the style divided into two lobes at the upper end. A number of long, glandular hairs cover the ovary, which contains two cells and a great quantity of valves.

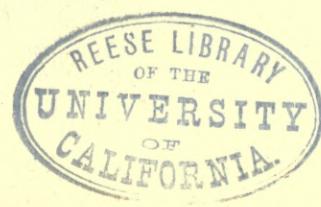
Phillips remarks, that this beautiful but deleterious plant, which so highly ornaments the banks of hedge-rows and borders of roads, has been taken into the pleasure grounds to embellish the

shrubbery by its noble spikes of pendant flowers, which hang with such peculiar grace from the spiral branches that they may be compared to a tower of Chinese bells, balanced for the pleasure of the Zephyrs. When these flowers advance from the calyx, they are scarcely closed at the end by the four clefts of the corolla, which meet so exactly as to prevent the admission of air until the parts of fructification have arrived at maturity, at which period the lips of the flower burst open in a bell or trumpet shape, displaying the most beautiful leopard spots in the interior of the flower. In this state the corolla remains for some days, until the anthers have discharged their farina, when the mask drops off that the sun may more readily ripen the seed vessels; but as fresh flowers continue to open in a regular succession, upwards, from the month of June to September, the beauty of the plant is continued for a longer period than most other towering flowers.

The covering of the parts of fructification, reminds us of Flint's remarks, in relation to similar cases. Nature, says he, is always modest, and when the mystery is accomplished and the flower cup fecundated, the peduncle that sustains the flower turns up again towards the sky. Its bower of love was concealed; but it shows the cradle of its children.

The leaves of this plant have a nauseous, bitter taste, but uncommon scent; when dried their color should be of a lively green; a fortunate test of the care used in the process, as this plant is now coming into extensive use. When given in large doses, it has the remarkable property of almost instantly reducing the action of the heart, lowering the pulse from seventy beats in a minute to thirty, and even twenty-five; and that too without previously exciting it. There is a variety with white corollas, to be seen sometimes in the gardens, which may be obtained by retaining the seeds of the common Foxglove a year without sowing them. Cowley says;

The Foxglove on fair Flora's hand is worn,
Lest while she gathers flowers, she meets a thorn.





Cactus Flagelliformis.

CACTUS FLAGELLIFORMIS—CREEPING CEREUS.

CLASS, ICOSANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, CACTACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx, superior, cut in many parts, piled over each other. Petals, numerous, in many series, outer ones, smaller. Stigma many cleft. Fruit, a berry, one celled, many seeded, umbilicate. **SPEC. CHAR.** Creeping, rooting, hispid; with ten angles.

Lindley remarks, that these plants from the profusion of large, richly colored flowers, with which their species are loaded, have given the conservatories an air of magnificence which was quite unknown till they were introduced. The species are in all cases succulent, and with the exception of the Pereskias, destitute of leaves, in whose room the stem is either green, or leaf like, or, at least, covered over with a green integument, which has the structure of the pulpy part of a leaf, and like it executes the office of respiration. They are all destitute of true leaves, except when they are just beginning to grow. Just at that time they do indeed produce little succulent bodies, which we know to be rudiments of leaves; but such parts drop off soon after they germinate, and the only representatives they leave behind are the stiff, hooked, spines, with which so many species are covered. The parts which are mistaken for leaves in the Indian Fig, or some of the more common species of Cereus, are only the flattened joints of the stem.

The properties which Cactuses possess, of living where few other plants can exist, sometimes renders them of great utility to man. The Editor has seen them, in some of the islands of the Caribbean Sea, prove eminently serviceable, at a time when nothing else would flourish, and prepare the ground for other plants, when sufficient rain would fall to allow those plants to vegetate. We are told that on Mt. Etna, the Sicilians employ the same plan to render such desolate regions susceptible of cultivation. The Indian Fig, readily strikes into the fissures of the lava, and soon, by extending the ramifications of its roots into every crevice of the stone, and bursting the largest blocks asunder by its gradual increase, makes it capable of being worked; and still more useful, they sell the cooling fruits it produces, in considerable quantities, and some of the varieties of which are considered to be of great excellence.

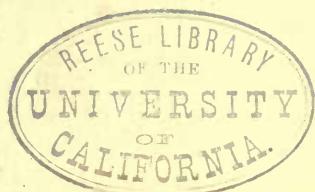
The generic name is taken from the Greek, being used by one of their writers to signify an unknown, spiny plant, which was eatable, and therefore considered to apply to some of the species of this genus.

Our species, the Creeping Cereus, has a roundish, somewhat angular stem, generally about ten distinct angles, which is not strong enough to support itself erect, and consequently weak and trailing, and might, as a writer remarks, be taken, from its long branches, for the tails of some animals, were it not for the gay colored flowers these apparent tails push out from time to time. The flower is of a beautiful rose color, varying little from a fine, deep red, and continues for a long time in blossom, both day and night. The whole plant is closely beset with spiny bristles, making rough and careless handling rather dangerous. From its very easy cultivation, it is perhaps the best known of all the Cactus tribe in the north, except the Prickly Pear, which grows wild as far north as the Hudson, and is to be seen in all our conservatories. It is the emblem of MODEST GENIUS.

PRUNUS DOMESTICA—PLUM TREE.

CLASS, ICOSSANDRIA; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, ROSACEÆ.



GEN. CHAR. Calyx five cleft, inferior. Petals five. Drupe with a nut, having the sutures prominent. SPEC. CHAR. Peduncles sub-solitary. Leaves lanceolate ovate, convoluted. Branches without thorns.

In England this tree has received the emblem of the words **KEEP YOUR PROMISES**, as it is every year covered with an immense quantity of flowers, but unless a great deal of care is taken with it, and pruned by the hands of an able gardener of all its superfluous wood it will only yield fruit once in three years, and then but in an inconsiderable proportion to its blossoms. Our own country, however, is much more highly favored in this respect, and as a general rule it grants all that we require.

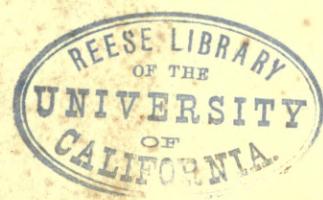
This tree, the general appearance of which is too well known to need description, came originally from the East; it was brought from Syria into Greece; from thence taken to Italy and in the process of time spread over the world. Our own country furnishes very few fruit trees; those of Africa are little known and imperfectly cultivated; Europe like ourselves, owes them to importation, and we must consequently look to the East for our choicest as well as common kinds; an additional proof that it deserves the name of **Garden of the World**. Nearly one hundred varieties of this tree

are to be found in the British gardens, rather more in France, and over forty in our own.

The dried fruit is the commercial form ; it is with us, a considerable article of trade. The prunes brought into our markets, come from the south of France ; the ones generally preferred from Bordeaux ; they are derived from the *Juliana* of Linnaeus. The fresh fruit called *prune de Saint Julien* by the French is of an oval shape, nearly an inch in length and of a deep violet color. They are prepared for exportation by a careful evaporation of their watery particles in the heat of an oven ; the process being finished by afterwards exposing them till thoroughly dried in the Sun. The finest prunes are prepared from the larger kinds ; among these the *Prune de Monsieur*, the one represented in our plate takes the first rank. The variety introduced from Germany is an inferior sort and held in very low estimation ; they are somewhat smaller and more rough to the touch, and may be known by the dark, approaching to a black, appearance which they present.

Plums have a pleasant feeble odor and a sweet mucilaginous taste, just tart enough to make it the more agreeable ; this they owe to the uncrystallizable sugar, malic acid and gum which they contain. As this analysis gives a great quantity of the elements of alcohol, the Germans have taken advantage of the fact, to make from the fruit an excellent Brandy which in some districts is much employed ; producing evil from good, and exactly reversing the example of the Bee, which from poisonous flowers extracts delicious and healthy honey.

Our common *Beach-plum* is much prized for its fine fruit ; this is large, globular, about an inch in diameter, of a handsome purple color, with the flavor of the common plum, and quite as worthy of cultivation. It loves the sea, being always found near salt-water. It blooms in May, blossoms small and white ; the fruit ripening in August and September.





Papaver Rhoeas.

PAPAVER RHŒAS—RED POPPY.

CLASS, POLYANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

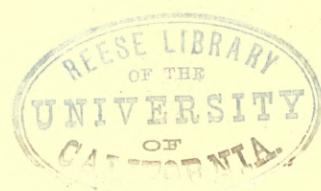
NATURAL ORDER, PAPAVERACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx two leaved. Corolla four petaled. Capsules one celled, opening by holes under the permanent stigmas.
SPEC. CHAR. Capsules urn-shaped, smooth. Stem hairy, many flowered. Leaves, pinnatifid, incised.

This is the type of the natural order that bears its name. This flower in its double state is one of extreme beauty, both on account of its crumpled and delicate texture, elegance of shape and variety in coloring; some being perfectly white, others plain rose, blush scarlet, or crimson; and on others the pencil of nature seems to have blended the dyes in the most finished style of coloring, with petals thin as gossamer and double as the rose. This flower bursts out of its confinement at maturity with considerable force, throwing off the two leaved caducous calyx to some distance, and astonishing the beholder who sees so large and so beautiful a corolla escape from so small a dwelling. Its petals are frequently white, with a delicate edging of scarlet or rose color, or red petals with white edges, so variously diversified that two plants are seldom alike in three flowers. Where this single kind abounds it denotes a light and shallow soil, and it is singular that when such land is broken up in the spring and no Poppies whatever to scatter the seed, this plant in Europe will be as sure to cover the ground the

ensuing spring as the White Clover in similar cases with ourselves. It is naturalised in the United States, where its red flowers in June will often make our plains glow. The ancients called it the **CORN ROSE**, and thought it so necessary for the prosperity of their corn, that the seeds were offered up in the sacred rites of Ceres, whose garland was formed with barley or bearded wheat interwoven with Poppies. They frequently mixed the seeds with their food, strewed it over their bread, and also sent it to the table mixed with honey. Phillips also tells us that the Persians sprinkle the seeds of Poppies on their rice and wheaten cakes, which is also practised in Germany, where the seeds are given as a cooling diet to singing birds. This Poppy will thrive in any soil or situation; but M. Pirolle tells us the seeds should only be gathered from the most double kinds, and that the capsules should be taken from the centre of the parent stalk only. It is well adapted to ornament newly planted shrubbries, or the foreground of larger flowering shrubs, as also to give a gaiety to those parts of the parterre where the early flowers have decayed. Almost all species of the poppy yields the narcotic juice, in considerable quantities, that is used in the preparation of **Opium**; and as this substance is most frequently administered to procure sleep and relieve pain, on this account it has been made the symbol of **CONSOLATION**. The ancients who regarded sleep as the grand physician and the great consoler of human nature, crowned Morpheus with a wreath of poppies.

“From the poppy I have ta'en
Mortals' balm and mortals' bane,
Juice that creeping through the hear.
Deadens every sense of smart;
Doomed to heal or doomed to kill,
Fraught with good or fraught with ill.”





Veronica Beccabunga.

VERONICA BECCABUNGA—BROOKLIME.

CLASS, DIANDRIA ; ORDER POLYGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, SCROPHULARCACEÆ.

GENR. CHAR. Carolla five cleft ; wheelshaped with the lower segment narrower. **SPEC. CHAR.** Racemes lateral. Leaves ovate and flat, Stem repent.

Often in a country stroll the humble and quiet beauty of this plant will rivet the attention, and despite the danger, tempt the observer to leave his path to gather it ; a practice by the by, that taking into consideration the fact that plants are living existences, is certainly not the best adapted to encourage its brother tribes to show forth their radiant beauties. Many a one in pursuing this flower has met with unpleasant falls, and there are plenty of embryo botanists whose hearts beat high with the hope to rival Linnaeus, and who until they experienced some mishaps thought themselves competent to brave all dangers, to whom this plant has proved the *pons asinorum* of their favorite science.

Whoever has read the Pilgrim's Progress will remember how well Mr. Fearing fared in the valley of humiliation, in the same way this plant when allowed to pursue its own course, and entirely neglected by the world, thrives best. In unfrequented wastes, in road-sides if there happens to be some moisture present, in ditches and in neglected gardens, coming to cheer what the others have forsaken, it will be found early in the spring, the harbinger of a brighter and more glorious race, who follow in the steps of their lowly predecessor, to

add beauty to the day. Very fortunately in our world every plant seems placed just where it will be most appreciated and do the most service, and this pleasant and modest looking sojourner will light up its quiet nooks, with an air of grace and liveliness that is exceedingly pleasant, producing at such times an effect quite equal to the rose or lily in the conservatory. In wet weather its blossoms are very apt to fly off.

The whole of the *Veronica* genus is thrown out of the pale of all useful application. The one before us stood its ground the longest, but was at last compelled to give way, as many others much better qualified for the uses to which it was applied wanted its place. The *Materia Medica* is already too large, beyond the grasp of any one practitioner, and it will render quite as much service to the interests of science to prove the worthlessness of its insufficient articles, as it would to add new discoveries. Its place is consequently just where it is presented, among the list of American wild flowers.

It is an exceedingly well marked flower, its three inner circles of purple, red, and white, will not be easily forgotten by one who has closely observed them, yet it is sometimes confounded with another of the same genus, the *V. Chamedrys*, and the distinction is the more important to be observed as the latter has been proposed as a substitute of tea, and is often called *Thé del'Europe*. This itself in turn has been mistaken for the *Myosotis palustris*, the German forget-me-not, which we think it more than surpasses in beauty. Its intense blue is absolutely radiant. It differs from the *V. beccabunga* in being found on dry barren grounds and heath, its flower is much larger, and it blossoms in June and July.

As our friend the brooklime carries the tricolor, we will take it for granted that he is a true friend of liberty, and give him the emblem accordingly.





Rubus Idaeus.

RUBUS IDEUS—RASPBERRY.

CLASS, ICOSANDRIA; ORDER, POLYGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, ROSACEÆ.

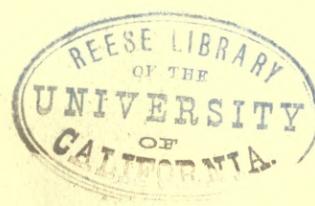
GEN. CHAR. Calyx five cleft. Petals five. Berry composed of one-seeded acini. **SPEC. CHAR.** Leaves quinate, pinnate and ternate, tomentose underneath. Petioles channelled. Stem prickly.

The Raspberry says Lindley, is a shrubby plant, having its stem covered with hard, hooked prickles. The leaves are divided in a curious manner, five being at one time and three at another upon a stem, all covered on the under surface with a downy pubescence. The calyx has five divisions; there are five petals, inside of which are numerous stamens arising out of the side of the calyx. The pistil is composed of a number of carpels, arising from a central receptacle. It has a dry core, off which the little thimble like fruit may be pulled. Little dry threads are seen rising from the centre of a multitude of little projections, with which the whole surface is covered. These are styles, and the projections out of which they grow, are carpels in a ripe state. Instead of remaining dry, as they become ripe these carpels swell, and acquire a soft pulpy coat, which in time becomes red; they are crowded so closely that by degrees they press upon each other, and at last all grow together into the thimble shaped part which is eaten. In order to gain this succulent state they are forced to rob the receptacle of all its juice, and in the end separate from it, so that when the fruit is gathered

the receptacle, under the name of core, is thrown away without the remotest suspicion that this very receptacle, in a pulpy state, forms the delicious Strawberry. In one case the receptacle robs the carpels of all their juice in order to become gorged and bloated at their expense; in the other the carpels act in the same selfish manner upon the receptacle.

The Raspberry is indigenous to the United States and Canada. It is a shrub of rather low growth, varying from four to six feet in height, and does not present a peculiarly inviting appearance. The flowers, which are white, come out in May, in panicles or clusters, and from the wood of the former year; these are succeeded by the fragrant, cooling fruit so much admired when mixed with sugar at the dessert table. The root is perennial but the top is generally biennial.

The expressed juice of the Raspberry mixed with sugar and fermented, produces a fragrant wine of the most delicious flavor, and which has effected considerable in bringing the plant into notice. The various other uses to which it is applicable need not, of course, a repetition here. It is said that a new variety, perpetually bearing, has been found growing wild in Ohio, which is likely to meet with a warm reception. We are told of another species in the valley of the Columbia River, thrice the size of the common kind, and of a delicate and rich yellow color. A moist rich soil with considerable exposure, is recommended for making them produce abundantly. The rows should run from east to west, with the taller sorts in the rear, and placed at some distance asunder; the main object in all plantations being to give all the full benefit of the sun. Three young plants should be placed on each hill, six inches apart, so as to form a triangle; cut at the time within a few inches of the ground. In autumn all the weakly shoots and the wood that has borne fruit, should be cut off. They are best at three years old; but must all be destroyed every six years. The Raspberry is the emblem of PRUDERY.





Tulipa Gesneriana.

TULIPA GESNERIANA—TULIP.

CLASS, HEXANDRIA; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, LILIACEÆ.

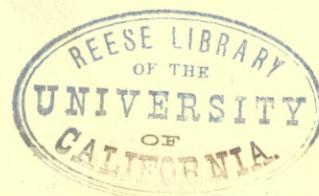
GEN. CHAR. Corolla, six petalled. Style none. Stigma thick. Capsule oblong, three-sided. SPEC. CHAR. Stem one flowered, sleek, without down, many colored, erect flower. Petals, obtuse. Leaves lanceovate.

This gay flower, having been obtained from the Turks, was called **TULIPA**, from the resemblance of its corolla to the eastern head-dress, called Tulipan or Turban, and from hence our name of **TULIP**, as well as that of the French, **TULIPE**, the Italian, **TULIPANO**, and the German, **TULPE**. Moore alludes to this similarity in his *Lalla Rookh*.

What triumph crowds the rich Divan to day,
With turbaned heads of every hue and race,
Bowing before that veiled and awful face,
Like **TULIP-BEDS** of different shape and dyes,
Bending th' invisible west wind's sighs.

Conrad Gesner, the German Pliny, was the first one who gave a description of the Tulip; and from its having been known in his works, it was properly named after him. The Criterion of a perfect Tulip of the late flowering kind, is that the stem should be strong, elastic, and erect, and about thirty inches above the surface of the

bed. The flower should be large and composed of six petals; these should proceed a little horizontally at first, and then turn upwards, forming almost a perfect cup, with a round bottom, rather wider at the top. The three exterior petals should be rather larger than the three interior ones, and broader at their base; all the petals should have perfectly entire edges, free from notch or serrature; the top of each should be broad and well rounded, the ground color at the bottom of the cup, clear white or yellow, and the various rich colored stripes, its principal ornament, regular, bold, distinct on the margin, and terminating in fine broken points, elegantly feathered or pencilled. The centre of each leaf or petal, should contain one or more bold blotches or stripes, intermixed with small portions of the original, or breeder color, abruptly broken into many irregular obtuse points. Some florists are of opinion that the central stripes or blotches, do not contribute to the beauty and elegance of the Tulip, unless confined to a narrow stripe exactly down the centre, and that it should be perfectly free from any remains of the original or breeder color; it is certain that such appear very beautiful and delicate, especially when they have a regular, narrow feathering at the edge; but the greatest connoisseurs in this flower, unanimously agree that it denotes superior merit, when the Tulip abounds with rich coloring, distributed in a distinct and regular manner throughout the flower, except in the bottom of the cup, which it cannot be disputed should be a clear, bright white or yellow, free from stain or tinge, in order to constitute a perfect flower. Tulip bulbs should be so allotted in grounds, as to embellish those spots which are most deficient in flowers, at the season of their blooming, which is confined to the months of May and June. With the Persians it emblematises a **DECLARATION OF LOVE**. Chardin tells us, that when the young turbaned swains present a Tulip to their mistress, it is their intention to convey the idea that like this flower, they have a countenance all on fire, and a heart reduced to a coal.





Magnolia Glauca.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA—SMALL MAGNOLIA.

CLASS, POLYANDRIA ; ORDER, POLYGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, MAGNOLIACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx, three leaved. Corol, six or more petalled. Capsules two valved, imbricate, seeds berried, hanging on long cords. SPEC. CHAR. Leaves oval, whitish, green beneath. Petals, egg form, smallest at base.

The whole tribe to which this belongs is celebrated for the elegance of its flowers, the beauty of its foliage, the generally majestic deportment and universal fragrancy that characterize the species. Some of its flowers are fourteen inches in diameter, says Nuttall, and the leaves three feet in length. The same writer observed trees belonging to it of a smooth shaft of ninety feet, before sending off any considerable branches; its spreading top, clothed with deep green leaves, like the Laurel, and enlivened in most seasons by large and fragrant flowers. The species we have selected is more humble than its loftier brethren; it varies in height, from a mere bush to forty-five feet, owing entirely to the soil in which it is placed; as we sometimes see a number of them together, exactly similar in wood, flowers, foliage, and fruit, yet differing as much as we have mentioned in size, and the examination of the ground affording a ready solution.

Under the common names of MAGNOLIA, SWAMP SASSAFRAS, BEAVER TREE, SWEET BAY AND WHITE BAY, it is known in

the Northern, Middle, and Southern States, where it widely extends along the sea coast from the Bay of Massachusetts to East Florida. It is generally seen as a low tree or shrub, with brittle, white, smooth, branches, and covered with laurel like leaves, whitish on their under surface, and rising from amongst this mass of foliage, in the months of May, June, and July, according to its situation, arises a great number of deliciously odorous, cup-shaped, cream colored flowers; the great length of time in which they continue to bloom adding to their value. The perfume may be smelt at a considerable distance, and we are told that a few of them shut up in a room over night communicate to the air a heavy and insupportable odor. The bark has a bitter, aromatic taste, resembling sassafras, which has occasioned the name; and classed it in medicine among the aromatic tonics.

The generic name was given in honor of Professor Magnol, a celebrated botanist of Montpelier in France, and author of some valuable works on that subject. The specific name, from the peculiar whiteness of the leaves, which as the wind blows them causes the tree to be known at a considerable distance. It loves swampy grounds the best, and to make it grow in dry places it must be raised from the seed.

In floral language it is made the emblem of **BENEVOLENCE**, for as has been remarked, its cream colored flowers, and leaves with a blueish bloom beneath them, are the signs by which Nature points it out to the gatherers of the bark that cures the fevers so frequent in the unhealthy swamps where it delights to grow. It should teach us the lesson that if we improve Nature's gifts, and by patient observation discover her secrets, we will find a remedy for every disease, and be free not only from pain, but all its unpleasant and debilitating consequences.

EPIGŒA REPENS—GROUND LAUREL.

CLASS, DODECANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, ERICACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx, double, outer three leaved, inner five parted. Corol, salver form ; border five parted, spreading ; tube villose within. Capsule, five celled, many seeded. Receptacle, five parted.
SPEC. CHAR. Stem, creeping. Branches and petioles, very hirsute. Leaves, cordate ovate, entire. Corol, cylindric.

This was formerly known as the Trailing Arbutus ; it was long called such, but latterly, modern botanists have followed the popular name, which, from its resemblance to the Laurel, is certainly a more appropriate appellation. It has a woody stem which though not sufficiently strong to stand erect, is yet proud enough to keep aloof from the common juicy vegetables, and claims affinity with its more highly favored *hard hearted* brethren. It generally frequents rocky woods, where it can easily be distinguished by its trailing appearance and the extraordinary quantity of hair that covers it on every part. The leaves are alternately placed with great regularity, oblong and heart shaped, at the base. The buds appear in early spring and bloom in April, continuing open sometimes to the end of May ; the flowers vary from a pure white to a delicate flesh color, deepening on this latter ground to a rosy and often decidedly purple tint, depending somewhat on its situation with regard to shade. They are beautifully arranged in terminal or

axillary clusters numbering from two to six, standing on very short footstalks. The flower-cup is double, the blossom of a unique salver form, larger than, and protruding from the cup ; partaking internally of the universal hairy character of the plant, as do the filaments which are inserted at its base, and the egg shaped germ ; the anthers are long ; the style straight, terminating with a fine pointed stigma. It gives off a peculiar and extremely fragrant odor, which once perceived is never forgotten. This plant emblemizes Perseverance, though to how many others the same signification has been given it is difficult to discover, as the rules for this branch of the science have never been laid down with sufficient strictness, and many a one, we are sorry to say, takes the liberty of altering them to suit a passing whim. The most permanent, are those derived from the east, which forming a part of, and thoroughly incorporated with the oriental tongue, it would be impossible to change.

A writer has remarked that the hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians abound in floral symbols, and from hence we may surmise that the Greeks became accustomed to this figured language. Their poetical fables are full of the metamorphoses of their deities into plants ; indeed, there was no flower to which their imaginations had not affixed some meaning ; even to this day a young Arcadian is seldom seen without his turban full of flowers, presented to him by the beauty he admires, by the silent encouragement of which, his hopes are kept alive ; and it forms one of the chief amusements of the Greek girls to drop these symbols of their esteem or scorn upon the various passengers who pass their latticed windows.

This is an American wild flower ; one too, dear to the heart of every Nova Scotian, as it is the first that greets him to tell of Winter's defeat ; often before the battle is won by Spring, it opens, and ere the frost is out of the ground, peeps up from amidst the snow.





Pyrus Communis.

PYRUS COMMUNIS—PEAR TREE.

CLASS, ICOSANDRIA ; ORDER, DI-PENTAGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, ROSACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx, five cleft. Petals, five. Pome, inferior, five celled, many seeded. **SPEC. CHAR.** Leaves, ovate, serrate. Peduncles, corymbed.

This tree is a native of Europe, in every part of which it will grow spontaneously, under the fifty-first parallel of North Latitude. It succeeds well, to the great satisfaction of the agriculturist, in the orchards of the United States; and is relied upon to flourish wherever its neighbour the apple will grow. In a wild state its branches are covered with thorns, but cultivation softens its nature and turns the rough savage into a useful citizen, and the sap that nourished its warlike equipment now is used in ripening rich and delicious fruit. This well known and extensively cultivated tree, which is said to be thoroughly naturalized to the New England soil, is of an elegant, pyramidal form, with obtuse leaves, of a longish, oval shape, and minutely sawed around the whole margin. The flowers, which are of a whitish red, sometimes each color separately, come out in May, and are produced on the short spurs of former years. The fruit is shaped very much like a decanter, roundish and globular below and tapering to a narrow neck above; this is its general form, but there are some varieties that are very nearly globular, others again the reverse and more cylindrical.

The germs of the Pear tree have a distinguishing characteristic, differing from the Apple in a much less disposition to emit suckers; that is when obstructed or bruised the irritation is less likely to be sufficient to develope the embryo and cause the sprouting of a fresh branch. It lives much longer than the Apple. The good pear is known by its tender and liquifying pulp, melting as it were in the mouth, plenty of juice and that of a sweet, slightly spicy, flavor; not too much of this last, as that would make it as it often does, quite unpleasant; the crisp and breaking pear is another fine variety.

The generic name is derived from the Celtic, from which the Latins adopted it; some consider the meaning of its original derivation to be *fire*, others dispute this very strongly. The specific name means *common*, and is of course unimportant. There are few tribes of plants that bear cultivation as well as this, indeed without it, it would be almost valueless; but properly grafted and well trained, the gardener receives a rich return for all his labors. There are few species of Pears, but their varieties amply compensate for this, being almost innumerable. The Romans had only thirty-six varieties of the Pear, but in modern days, by some experiments, two gentlemen in France, produced over eight hundred varieties worth cultivation.

Pears to our knowledge have no medical properties, being used principally for the table. The timber is valuable, heavy, compact, and close grained, taking a fine polish, and when stained black, resembling ebony; it is consequently much employed in the manufacture of tool handles, and sometimes boxes. When we mention that the leaves will give a good yellow dye, we have enumerated all its properties. It is the emblem of **COMFORT**.





Campanula rotundifolia.

CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA—HAREBELL

CLASS, PENTANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

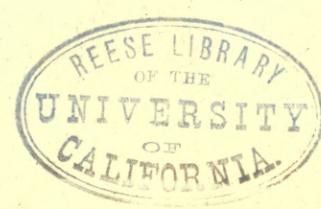
NATURAL ORDER, CAMPANULACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx five cleft. Corol, bell-form, valves below, with flattened stamens. Stigma, sometimes three, sometimes five cleft. Capsules, three to five celled, opening by pores on the sides.
SPEC. CHAR. Glabrous. Leaves, springing from root, reniform from top, entire and long. Flowers, few and nodding.

The generic name of this plant is derived from a word, signifying a little bell, so called from the bell-shaped corollas of the genus. This species is named from its round leaves, and as there are two kinds on the plant, besides the fact, that the naming leaves are often wanting, as well as early withered, the young botanist is very apt to be confused when he examines it. This plant has a round, straight, stem, which supports one or more flowers. The root-leaves, are on long footstalks, when present, of a roundish, heart shape, somewhat scolloped; the stem leaves are long, alternately placed on the stem without the intervention of a footstalk. The flowers are of a beautiful bluish purple, and hang gracefully; the broad, acute, segments of the corolla, turning boldly and fearlessly outward. The style is longer than the stamens, projecting above them. The usual place in which this plant is to be sought with a prospect of finding, is in sandy, rocky, woods. It is perennial, flowering in June and July.

Lindley remarks that the modest beauty of the Harebells, amply recompenses us, for the absence of the gaudy, scented and often venomous flowers of more southern climates. In the subject of our plate we find the representative of an extensive natural order, the species of which are scattered over all Europe, and the cooler parts of Asia and America, dwelling in dells and dingles, by the banks of rivers, in shady groves, on the sides of mountains, and even on the summit of the lower Alps, where the last lingering traces of vegetation struggle with an atmosphere, that neither animal nor plant can well endure. We know this tribe only in its humblest state, bedecked with no other ornament than a few purple or blue nodding flowers; but in foreign countries it acquires a far more striking appearance. On the mountains of Switzerland there are species with corollas of pale yellow, spotted with black; on the Alps of India, are others of the deepest purple that can be conceived; on the rocks of Madeira lives one whose corollas are of a rich, golden, yellow; and finally, in the pastures of the cape of Good Hope, are ROELLAS, the flowers of which are elegantly banded with streaks of violet or rose, passing into white. In our own land, in almost every shady wood, grows a diminutive herb, with little grassy leaves, and a few bell-shaped, nodding flowers, the true Harebell of the poets, and emblem of DELICATE SWEETNESS.

“There thou shalt cull me simples, and shalt teach
Thy friend the name and healing powers of each,
From the tall Blue-bell to the dwarfish weed,
What the dry land, and what the marshes breed;
For all their kinds alike to thee are known,
And the whole art of Galen is thine own.
Ah! perish Galen’s art, and withered be,
The useless herbs, that gave not health to thee.”





Rosa Centifolia.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA.—HUNDRED LEAVED ROSE.

CLASS, ICOSANDRIA ; ORDER, POLYGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, ROSACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx, pitcher shaped ; five cleft, fleshy, contracted at the neck. Petals, five. Seeds very many, hispid, fastened to the inner side of the calyx. **SPEC. CHAR.** Fruit ovate, with peduncles hispid. Stem hispid, prickly. Petioles unarmed.

This rose is the emblem of the Graces, as they always wore a wreath of it when following the Muses in ancient mythology. Cupid picked up one which dropped from a coronal, and gave it as a bribe to Harpocrates, the god of Silence ; from whence came the custom of suspending it over the banqueting tables of conspirators, in temples, and all other places where it was necessary to preserve secrecy ; when this was done, all the subsequent proceedings were considered “Under the Rose.”

It is a general rule that the essential oil obtained from a flower is in an inverse proportion to the strength of its odor ; the perfume of the hundred leaved rose is very weak, which makes it the only one employed in purposes of distillation ; and 100 lbs. of the flowers yield 3-8 of an oz. of oil.

This species has prickly stems, which usually rise from three to six feet in height ; its general appearance needs no particular description, as every person is well acquainted with it. The blossoms have been employed very extensively as a medicine, and the

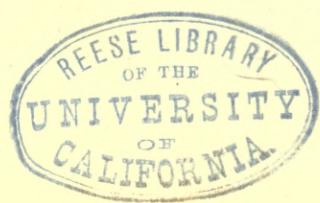
appearance and perfume have always made them very popular in common use, but instances have been known where very alarming symptoms arose from their exhibition.

The leaf is used as the emblem of the sentence "I will not trouble you," the idea of which originated in a very good oriental story which is told as follows: There was an academy at Amadan, whose statutes were couched in these terms. The Academicians think much, write little and talk less. Dr. Zeb, celebrated all over the east for his talents and learning, being informed of a vacancy in the Academy, hastened to obtain it, but unfortunately arrived too late. The Academy was lost in astonishment and despair; they had not thought of him, but had just granted that, to power, which alone belonged to merit. The President not knowing how to express a refusal which reflected so much discredit on the assembly, commanded a cup to be brought, which he so exactly filled with water that one more drop would have caused it to overflow. The learned candidate understood by this emblem, that there was no place in the Academy for him. He was retiring in disappointment when he perceived a rose leaf at his feet. At this sight his hope revived; he took the rose leaf and placed it so gently on the water which filled the cup that not a drop of it was lost. At this ingenious feat every one clapped his hands, and the doctor was admitted by acclamation among the members of the silent Academy.

Some of the roses yield a fruit or hip which is sometimes used in the form of a conserve, to serve as a vehicle for medicines. It was formerly in high repute for this purpose, but is now seldom employed. The generality of physicians of the present day give the medicine without any cover, experience having convinced them that as long as the palate is aware of its necessity, any attempt to disguise the dose will in reality make it the more unpleasant to the taste and less effective in its operation.



Dianthus Caryophylus.



DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS—CLOVE CARNATION.

CLASS, DECANDRIA ; ORDER, DIGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.



GEN. CHAR. Calyx cylindric, one leaved, with four scales at the base. Petals five, with claws. Capsules cylindric, one celled.

SPEC. CHAR. Calycine scales, cylindric, very short. Petals crenate.

The generic name of this family is derived from two Greek words, meaning divine flower, on account of its preeminent beauty and fragrance. They are all herbaceous evergreens, varying in height from six inches to three or four feet. We are told that one or more species, is native of every country in Europe, one is from Asia, one from Africa, and one from America. Phillips remarks, that these delightful flowers, which next to the Rose are now become favorites with all our florists, have been raised from a small kind of Red Clove Pink, belonging to Europe, some say to England, and evidently like the rest of its species, unknown to the ancients. It was a flower of high estimation at the time of Queen Elizabeth, in England, for we often find it celebrated by the poets of her day; Spenser, who was remarkable for his care in retaining the old manner of spelling, calls them CORONATIONS, probably because they were used on festive occasions, and from hence the name of CARNATION seems a corruption. Some writers are of opinion that they were called Carnation, after a flesh color so distinguished, while others with the most show of argument on their

side, suppose the color was so named from the tint of the Carnation flower. The name of clove was given from its perfume being similar to that spice, and the flower on that account, was frequently used to flavor dainty dishes, as well as liquors, and also thought to possess considerable medicinal properties. The perfect Carnation should have a stem, strong, tall, and straight, not less than thirty, nor more than forty-five inches in height; the footstalks supporting each separate flower should be strong, elastic, and of a proportionate length. The flower should be at least three inches in diameter consisting of a great number of large, well formed, petals; but neither so many as to give it a too full and crowded appearance, nor so few as to make it appear too thin and empty. The petals should be long, broad, and substantial, particularly those of the lower or outer circle, commonly called the guard leaves; these should rise perpendicularly about half an inch above the calyx, and then turn off gracefully in a horizontal direction, supporting the interior petals which should gradually decrease as they approach the centre, and altogether forming a convex and nearly hemispherical corolla. Colors perfectly distinct, and disposed in long, narrow, stripes, broadest at the edge of the laminæ, and becoming narrower as they approach the claw. The propagation is by layers and pipings for continuing approved sorts, and by seed for procuring new varieties. The seeds should be sown about the middle of May, in pots filled with compost, with a light mould just sufficient to cover, scattered over them. When six inches high plant them in the garden. Hogg says, if a florist raises six new Carnations in his life time, he may be considered fortunate. When increased by layers, do it when the plants are in full bloom. When placed as ornaments in rooms, a small piece of nitre should be added to the water, and a small piece of the flowerstalk cut off each day, which will prolong their freshness a considerable time. This plant is the emblem of **DIGNITY**.





Fragaria Virginiana.

FRAGARIA VIRGINIANA—AMERICAN STRAWBERRY

CLASS, ICOSANDRIA ; ORDER, POLYGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, ROSACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx ten cleft. Petals five. Receptacle of the seeds ovate, and like a berry. **SPEC. CHAR.** Calyx of the fruit spreading. Petioles covered with erect hairs. Peduncles, pressed. Leaves whitish, green on the upper surface.

This is an herb with three parted leaves, and a pair of large membranous appendages at the base of the leaves. The veins of the leaves are netted. When the Strawberry plant is about to multiply itself, it puts forth naked shoots of two sorts; one of them is prostrate on the ground, and ends in a tuft of leaves which root into the soil, thus forming a new plant; or as it is technically termed, a runner; the other kind of shoot grows nearly erect, and bears at its end a tuft of flowers which afterwards becomes fruit; or at least what is commonly called so. Tyas remarks that an illustrious French writer, conceived the design of compiling a general history of nature, in imitation of the ancients and some moderns. A strawberry plant, which chanced to grow by his window, dissuaded him from the design. On minutely observing it, he discovered so much to learn and admire even in the Strawberry, that he felt convinced the study of a single plant, with its habits, would suffice to employ the lives of many learned men. He therefore abandoned his design, and wrote a book entitled *Studies*

from Nature, and in it gave the best history yet known of the Strawberry. This humble plant delights to grow in our woods, and to cover their borders with delicious fruit, which is the property of any one who chooses to gather it. In the United States they are great favorites, and every year presents us with new varieties, vying with each other in size and flavor. The soil should be light, warm and gravelly, without the least mixture of any thing, except rotten leaves, decayed wood, and a small quantity of ashes. They are transplanted in August, the old leaves cut off, leaving only those in the centre ; and planted a foot apart. It may also be propagated by seeds, which if sown immediately after gathering, will produce plants, which will come into bearing the following year. It is made the emblem of **PERFECT EXCELLENCE**. It is found at all seasons of the year, amid the glaciers of the lofty Alps. When the sun burnt traveller, oppressed with fatigue upon those rocks which are as old as the world, vainly seeks a hut to rest himself, unexpectedly he sees emerging from the midst of the rocks, troops of young girls advancing towards him, with baskets of perfumed strawberries. It seems as though each rock and every tree, were kept by one of these nymphs, as placed by Tasso at the gate of the enchanted gardens of Armida. As seducing, though less dangerous, the young Swiss peasants in offering their charming baskets to the traveller, instead of retarding his progress, give him strength to pursue his journey. The Strawberry has the property of not undergoing the acetous fermentation in the stomach, and its fruit has sometimes restored to health, patients given over by every physician. The celebrated Linnæus, was cured of frequent attacks of the gout by their use, a remedy that has since failed, however, in almost every case, with others.

JASMINUM OFFICINALE—JESSAMINE.

CLASS, DIANDRIA; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

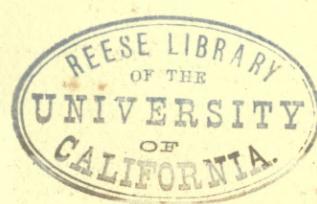
NATURAL ORDER, JASMINACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Corolla salver-form, five to eight cleft. Berry two-seeded, each seed solitary, arilled. SPEC. CHAR. Leaves pinnate, opposite. Leaflets acuminate. Buds almost upright.

The name of this genus is derived from an Arabian word that signifies perfect fragrance. It was introduced into England in 1548, and came to America with the early settlers; the lightness of its branches and the delicate star like lustre of its flowers, and their great abundance and lavishness of perfume, had made it too great a favorite to be dispensed with. Its flexible branches form an elegant covering for our trellised arches and windows, realizing with every breath of air, the atmosphere of Araby the blest. From its property of accommodating itself to all circumstances, enduring the various extremes of heat and cold, and being still the same happy, useful and agreeable being, by universal acclamation it has received the signification of Amiability. Its flowers, which are the favorite resort of the gay and painted butterfly, which is never seen to greater advantage than when sipping honey out of its perfumed cups, are in bloom from June to October.

Robert Tyas says that this beautiful plant grew in Hampton Court garden at the end of the seventeenth century; but being lost there, was known only in Europe in the garden of the Grand Duke

of Tuscany, at Pisa. From a jealous and selfish anxiety, that he should continue to be the sole possessor of a plant so charming and so rare, he strictly charged his gardener not to give a single sprig or even a flower, to any person. This gardener might have been faithful if he had not loved; but being attached to a fair, though portionless damsel, he presented her with a bouquet on her birth day; and in order to render it more acceptable, ornamented it with a sprig of Jessamine. The young maiden, to preserve the freshness of this pretty stranger, placed it in the earth, where it remained green until the return of spring, when it budded forth, and was covered with flowers. She had profited by her lover's lessons, and now cultivated her highly prized Jessamine with care, for which she was amply repaid by its rapid growth. The poverty of the lovers had been a bar to their union; now however she had amassed a little fortune, by the sale of the cuttings, from the plant which love had given her, and bestowed it with her hand upon the gardener of her heart. The young girls of Tuscany in remembrance of this adventure, always deck themselves on their wedding day with a nosegay of Jessamine; and they have a proverb, that she who is worthy to wear a nosegay of Jessamine, is as good as a fortune to her husband. The oil of Jessamine, was formerly celebrated in Italy as a specific for rheumatism and paralysis, at present its only use is to perfume. It is obtained by alternating layers of cotton, saturated with oil of benne, and exposed in a covered vessel to the heat of the sun; the flowers are renewed, till the oil becomes impregnated with their odor, when it is separated from the cotton by pressure.





Chenostemon plantanoides

CHERIOSTEMON PLANTANOIDES—HAND FLOWER TREE.

CLASS, MONADELPHIA ; ORDER, PENTANDRIÆ.

NATURAL ORDER, STERCULIACEÆ.

GEN. and SPEC. CHAR Calyx sub-campanulated, five parted
Bracteas three, deciduous. Stamens five, filaments united at the
base into a cylinder, separated about the middle of their length, in
the form of a bird's claw or monkey's hand. Style one, with an
acute stigma. Capsule woody, with five cells, oblong, containing
many small seeds.

The beauty and rare configuration of this flower, has long made it celebrated over the botanical world. In an excellent work by Jacquin, professor of botany at Vienna, on the choice plants of America, he enumerated this as one of the most curious and wonderful; from which notice it became generally known, and great numbers of these plants were ordered from Mexico, and cultivated in the gardens of Europe. We find in the narratives of the travels of those whom the love of adventure, incited to explore the fairy regions of the New World, strange accounts of the tree, that carried a red flower in the months of September and October, formed so mysteriously in the figure of a hand, that the palm, joints, nails, and every other part were copied as exactly, some said more so, than the most skilful sculptor could have done; and many times, tinged with a spirit of the marvellous, showing that they fully credited the accounts given by the Mexicans of its supernatural origin.

This tree, from the peculiar character of its flower, had the

name, given it of **MACPALXOCHIQUAUHITL**, by the ancient Mexicans; the Spanish botanists, replaced this name by three words derived from the Greek, meaning the same thing. Dr. Hernandez, from whom we have copied the description, tells us that it rises from twelve to twenty-five feet in height, giving off branches which, as well as the leaf and flower-stalks that in turn rise from them, are of a dull reddish color. It has a thick, gross, woody root, running horizontally and branching, the fibres sent off from it being of the most extreme delicacy and fineness; the whole covered by a cuticle of a dull obscure color, that easily peels from off its bark. This last is yellowish on the outside, and white within, of a woody nature, but on exposure to the air a deep yellow color is acquired by the whole surface. The branches are given off regularly and alternately, they are large long and spreading, the older ones tortuous, when young of a roundish shape; streaked upon the surface with divers lines which break off and change in every direction, covered with a down of an ashy grey color, which is most thick and sensible at the extremities, either by its great density or the ocreish color it acquires at these parts. The leaf-stalks are round and thick, rather tapering, from four to eight inches in length, or about as long as the leaves, covered like them with down, and alternate, bearing a from five to seven lobed leaf of a bright glossy green on the upper surface, but light reddish from the down on the under, which color is still more prominent in the veins. The appendages at the base of the leaf-stalks are glossy, a little fleshy, reddish, bent over, covered with down, half an inch in length and easily detached. The flowers are supported on short, compressed, downy footstalks, are in clusters at the ends of the branches, simple, and from six to eight together; on the declivities of the barren hills of Toluca, its native home, it flowers at the commencement of winter, and continues in bloom from November to February. The leaves are retained the whole year. The wood is loose and fragile and merits no attention. In floral language we have given it as the Symbol of **WARNING.**



Aster chinensis.



ASTER CHINENSIS—CHINA ASTER.

CLASS, SYNGENESIA ; ORDER, POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

NATURAL ORDER, COMPOSITÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx, imbricate, inferior, scales spreading. Egret, simple, pilose. Receptacle, mostly deep pitted. SPEC. CHAR. Leaves ovate, coarsely toothed, stalked. Cauline leaves, sessile, wedge-formed at base; floral leaves, spear-shaped entire. Stem, hispid; branches, with single heads.

The numerous family of radiated flowers were named *Aster*, from the Greek, signifying Star. The French, says Phillips, call this autumnal flower REINE MARGUERITE, Queen Daisy. The Chinese generic term for this flower is KEANG NAM FA. The European parterres, and in turn our own, are indebted to the missionary, Father D'Incarville, for the gay robe which this various colored flower throws over them during the latter months of Flora's reign; he having sent the seeds from China to the Royal Garden of Paris, about the year 1730, where the plants produced only simple flowers of one uniform color, but which, through cultivation and change of soil, soon became so doubled in petals and so various in colors as to form one of the principal ornaments of the flower-garden, from July to November. The Chinese display a taste in their arrangement of these star-formed flowers, that leaves our florists far in the back-ground. Let imagination, says Phillips, picture a bank sloping to a piece of water, covered with these gay flowers, so dis-

posed that they rival the richest patterns of the carpets of Persia, or the most curious figures in filagree, the artist can devise—see these reflected in the liquid mirror below, and some idea of the enchanting appearance which these brilliant stars are thus made to produce, can be conceived.

When the seed of the China Aster cannot be depended upon, as to what colored flower it may produce, the plants should be kept in a nursery bed until the first flower is expanded sufficiently to ascertain its hue, and then with a transplanting spade they may be removed to such parts of the parterre as we wish to embellish with any particular hue, or to sites where we intend to display the art of grouping colors. These plants should be allowed sufficient room to extend their branches, but at the same time be planted so near each other as to hide the earth, and form but one mass of flowers; and they may be planted on the spot where “spring’s earliest visit is paid;” for by the time these annuals require transplanting, most of the early flowering bulbs will have been taken out of the ground.

It is recommended to preserve the seeds from the flowers of the centre or principal stem only, as those on the lateral branches are never so large or so double, and consequently produce inferior plants. The bow of Iris may be imitated by planting these flowers in regular shades; but this must be on a large scale, and sloping ground, or the effect will be trifling. It may be performed in plantations of young shrubs, before they have acquired a size to cover the ground, as the crescent, being interrupted or broken in its progress by the shrubs, will rather add to, instead of lessening the effect. The upper side of the bow should be finished by a line of yellow Marigolds. No flower is so appropriate to plant in abundance in the shubbery as this, as it forms the best contrast with the autumnal tints of shrubs and trees. In floral language, the China Aster is the emblem of **VARIETY**.

BROMELIA ANANAS—PINE APPLE.

CLASS, HEXANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

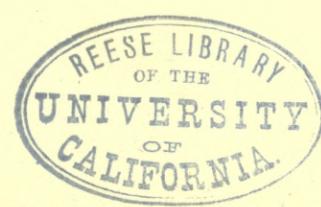
NATURAL ORDER, BROMELIACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx, tripid. Petals, three, a honey bearing scale at the base of each petal. Berry, three celled. SPEC. CHAR. Leaves, fringed with spines, mucronate. Spike comose.

This is the type of a natural order of American plants chiefly belonging to tropical regions. The leaves are sheathing, usually springing from the root. A perianth of three sepals and three petals, and six stamens, varying in point of insertion. Germen simple, with one style, and a three cleft stigma. Three celled and three valved fruit; the seeds with mealy albumen.

Linnæus named this genus after a countryman of his, Olaus Bromel, the author of several botanical works. It is a native of Brazil, Peru, and Mexico; and is now universally diffused over the civilized world. It flourishes in Europe, as far north as Naples, when unprotected, and in America in the Bermudas. Loudon considers it a much more hardy plant than we generally imagine, and says, it will bear degrees of heat and cold which would destroy the foliage of both the vine and grape in a state of vegetation. We are told that the Peruvians, among whom the Europeans first found it, called it NANAS, and from hence was derived the European name Ananas. There are upwards of twenty species of this tree, and a great number of varieties.

Our species, represented in the plate, is an herbaceous, perennial plant, from three to six feet in height. The leaves, which spring from the root, are of a leathery consistence, deeply channelled, and of a long, narrow shape, furnished with spines or prickles on the edges, thus presenting us with the idea of a regiment of soldiers armed with sharp spears, to protect the precious fruit within. Within this protecting array rises the scape or flower stem from the root. On this scape as on an axis spring forth a number of sessile flowers, which after the process of fructification is completed, produce soft, fleshy fruits, which lying so near each other become crowded, and at last joined together, the small protuberances on the surface being the only traces of their ever having existed separately. The scape terminates in a crown of leaves, which surmounts the whole. This agglomerated fruit bears some resemblance to pine cones. For richness of flavor the fruit is considered as unrivalled, its flavor having been described like that of strawberries mixed with wine and sugar. We are told that the White Providence variety, weighs from six to fourteen pounds. It is propagated by seeds when new varieties are required; but cultivation tends to diminish these so completely, that as a general rule they entirely fail, and the plant can be propagated only by the crown or suckers. Cultivators should remember that it requires much heat and moisture. Tyas in giving the Pine Apple the emblem of **YOU ARE PERFECT**, remarks; the fruit of this plant, surrounded by its beautiful leaves, and surmounted by a crown in which the germ of a plant is concealed, seems as though it were sculptured in massy gold. It is so beautiful that it appears to be made to please the eyes, so delicious, that it emits the various flavors of our best fruits, and so odoriferous, that **we** should cultivate it, if it were only for its perfume.





Aquilegia Canadensis.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS—WILD COLUMBINE.

CLASS, POLYANDRIA ; ORDER, PENTAGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, RANUNCULACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx none. Petals five. Nectaries five horned, between the petals. Capsules five, distinct. SPEC. CHAR. Horns straight. Stamens exsert. Leaves decompound. Growing frequently in the crevices of rocks.

Carrying out the idea that familiarity induces contempt, we are too apt to conceive that what can be had and seen at any time, is worth but little, and give it in consequence about as much attention as we suppose its value entitles it to receive. How few among us care to notice the wild flowers of our country ; not that they want beauty, for did this come from a foreign clime no expense would be spared to cherish and preserve it, but being so close to our homes it is overlooked in consequence of that very nearness that should make us love it the more. We are not alone in this respect. Gerard says that the Goldenrod was formerly considered an excellent vulnerary ; and the English imported it at half a crown an ounce. But since it has been found in Hampstead wood, even as it were at this town's end no man will give half a crown for a hundred weight of it.

This genus of plants takes its name from the shape of its leaves, which retain water (aqua, water, and lego, to gather.) We mention this more particularly as we notice its derivation being given in a number of the botanies from Aquila an eagle. It is an herbaceous

climbing plant containing an acid watery juice. This is our common coral colored flowering species, the scarlet flowers of an exceedingly rich and brilliant hue, unapproachable by any flower of its kind, hang pendulous, with the styles and stamens projecting out of the sheath, the orange and scarlet showing each other in bright relief, forming, more especially in rocky situations, one of the most elegant vernal ornaments of the season. It has long been an inhabitant of the rustic flower border, but is more commonly found in the open places of forests or in extensive woods.

There is something peculiar about this plant, that tells its relationship to North America, an expression of joyous beauty that belongs no where else. Linneus observed that every country exhibited a botanical character peculiar to itself, and that a practical botanist, can usually at the first glance distinguish the plants of Africa, Asia, America and the Alps; but it is not easy to tell how he is able to do this. There is a certain character of sullenness, and gloom, and obscurity in the plants of Africa; something lofty and elevated in those of Asia; sweet and smiling in those of America; while those of the Alps seem rigid and stunted.

After flowering the fruit becomes erect, it has assumed the most showy position, but its attention must now be turned to take care of the fruit and insure its protection. The fashionable belle becomes a mother, the nursery instead of the ball room employs her time. It is perennial, flowering in April and May.

Though this early flower is more delicate in its habits and colors than the common garden species, it is yet often confounded under the same emblem—Folly. Why the common variety obtained the name it is very hard to say, some affirming that it is on account of its nectary, which turns over in a similar manner to the caps of the ancient jesters, while others suppose it to be owing to the party colors it always assumes.

BORAGO OFFICINALIS—BORAGE.

CLASS, PENTANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, BORAGINACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Corolla rotate, throat closed with rays. SPEC.
CHAR. All the leaves alternate. Calyx spreading.

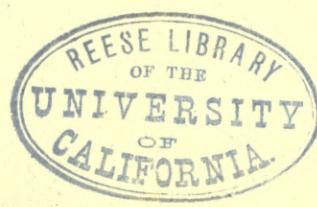
More than one fourth of the vegetable kingdom produces flowers with five stamens ; and although part of them belong to another class on account of their union at the base, yet enough remains to make this the largest by far of all the Linnæan classes. It presents withal a good example of the imperfection of this useful and celebrated system. We have in it side by side, useful medicines, nutritious vegetables and deadly poisons ; the small herb and the large tree ; and scents and colors equally diversified. The potato and stramonium ; the egg plant and tobacco ; coffee and henbane ; mandrake and currants, peruvian bark, elm, gentian, carrot, &c., &c., all rank in one class together.

Our species, the Borage, is the type, and gives the name to the natural order, which comprises herbs and shrubby plants, with round stems and alternate rough leaves ; the flowers often in one sided clusters, which are spiral before expansion. The flower cups have five permanent leaves, more or less united at the base regularly ; the blossoms are regular, the limb often five lobed, with a row of scales in the throat. Stamens as many as the lobes of the blossom, and alternate with them. They are all innocent mu-

cilaginous plants, slightly astringent, and used pretty much in coughs and colds. Several of them are very showy, and cultivated for the fragrance of their flowers.

It is an annual plant abounding with juice, one or two feet high, and covered with down or fur in great quantities. It came originally from Britain, where it is now held in high estimation, being used in great quantities to make a grateful summer beverage known by the name of cool tankard. In France it has attained great celebrity. An infusion of the flowers and leaves sweetened with honey, forms a syrup that is much used in inflammatory fevers and affections of a similar character. It is not, however, very powerful in its mode of operation, which can be easily judged from the fact that its expressed juice has been given frequently in as much as four ounces at a time. A poultice of the flowers has been used as an emollient. The distilled water and extract that was formerly prepared from it, being found to contain nothing but the properties of common wood, have fallen into disuse. The stem and leaves containing considerable quantities of nitrate of potassa, gives it a rather cooling property.

It is very common in the United States, and can be seen in almost every garden, cultivated however, merely for the beauty of its flowers. The plant grows somewhat higher than in the old countries, and is rather more hairy. In July its blossoms adorn the garden; its corolla is shaped like a wheel, of a light and beautiful blue color, having its throat closed with fine small protuberances; the stamens are attached to the base of the corolla, which we are directed to take off very carefully to see the little scales that choke up its throat, and the manner the stamens adhere to it. Its bright blue stars have procured for it the emblem of Talent.





Rosa Rubiginosa.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA— EGLANTINE.

CLASS, ICOSANDRIA ; ORDER, POLYGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, ROSACEÆ.

GEN CHAR. Calyx, pitcher-shaped, five cleft, fleshy, contracted at the neck. Petals, five. Seeds, very many, hispid, fastened to the inner side of the calyx. **SPEC. CHAR.** Germ, egg-shaped. Leaf and flower stalks, glandular, hispid. Stem, glabrous. Prickles, scattered. Leaflets, five or seven, ovate, minutely cut on the margin, sub-glandular beneath.

The specific name of this plant is derived from a word meaning rusty, on account of the rough appearance of the under side of the leaves. It is common in the United States, where it is known as the WILD BRIAR ROSE, SWEET BRIAR AND HEP TREE. This universal favorite of the poets, whose breath Dryden thought could relieve any degree of sickness, exhales a pleasing and powerful perfume, which is more intense in the morning than at any other time; the dew seeming to excite the odorous secretion. The little factories or glands for the manufacture of its essential oil, to which of course its fragrance is owing, are diffused not only in the flowers but leaves, so that all parts are highly scented. It has a branching stem, strongly armed with prickles, rising to the height of three or four feet, as we generally see it in a sandy or rocky situation; but transferred to a rich garden soil and carefully cultivated, the thorns rapidly

diminish, it becomes less branching and more erect, the flowers, in common with all cultivated ones, change their threads or filaments into blossom leaves, the whole increasing in size, and the plant altered in every respect vies in beauty and portliness with any thing in our shrubberies.

Its sweet red, sometimes beautifully shaded with clear white flowers, make their appearance in the months of June and July, and these are succeeded in the autumn by the scarlet, egg-shaped, berries, sometimes rough, but more often smooth and shining, and which continue during the winter as valuable an ornament, according to the opinion of some, at that season as at any other. As we have mentioned, it is generally found in rocky and dry, sandy grounds, sometimes in the fields and by the road sides. In floral language it is the emblem of **GENIUS**, from the beauty and fragrance of its flower, and the long continuance as well as equal beauty of its fruit. Wordsworth, makes it say to the waterfall;

“You stirred me on my rocky bed,
What pleasure through my veins you spread,
The summer long from day to day.
When spring came on, with bud and bell,
Among these rocks did I,
Before you hang my wreaths, to tell,
That gentle days were nigh.
And in the sultry summer hours,
I sheltered you with leaves and flowers,
Though now of leaf and flower bereft,
Some ornaments to me are left;
Rich store of scarlet hips is mine,
With which I in my humble way,
Would deck you many a winter's day,
A happy eglantine.”

CORNUS CANADENSIS—PIGEON BERRY

CLASS, TETRANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, CORNACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR Calyx four toothed. Drupe with a two celled nut. Some species have a four leaved involucrum. SPEC. CHAR. Herbaceous. Leaves at the top whorled, veiny. Involucres ovate, acuminate. Fruit globose.

The natural order, to which this belongs, is exceedingly well marked and peculiar. It is composed mostly of trees or shrubs with the leaves almost always opposite, without any appendages at their base. The flowers are umbrella like in their aspect, but much subdivided and irregular ; having their cup attached to the outer covering of the germ ; the very small limb four toothed. The stamens which are four, alternate with the petals : the styles being united in one. It is now becoming generally known that the trees which yield the Peruvian bark are becoming more and more scarce, so that we may reasonably anticipate before many years, an entire failure in its supply. The interests of both Medicine and Commerce were too deeply involved to delay diligent search being made for a substitute, which this order many suppose will provide. They are all remarkable for their bitter and astringent bark, from which *Cornine*, a principle analagous to *Quinine* is obtained.

The genus takes its name from *Cornu*, a horn, because the wood is hard and durable like that substance ; applied to the species before

us it is of course a misnomer. In other respects however, it is almost exactly similar to the Arborescent Dogwood, the type of both order and genus. This humble dwarf Cornel is a very handsome plant, rising from four to six inches above the surface of the ground; it has a creeping root which sends up at near intervals simple ascending stems terminating in a ring of six oval leaves, two of which are lower and larger. Each single cluster, or head, or umbel of flowers is surrounded by a large white common flower cup of four leaves, which is by the inexperienced generally taken for the blossoms of a simple flower. It is in flower from May to July, bearing afterwards red globular berries or drupes; these last appear more innocent in their nature than any other part of the plant, for we are told that in seasons of great scarcity when no other food can be procured by them, the Indians will eat this fruit together with lichens from the rocks; passing by and rejecting even at such time, the more saped fruits like those of the raspberry, accounting all unwholesome that have not solid food in them. This American wild flower emblematises INDIFFERENCE, or a changed heart.

Such love, by flattering charms betrayed,
Shall yet indignant, soon rebel
And blushing for the choice he made
Shall fly where humbler virtues dwell.

'Tis then the mind, from bondage free
And all its former weakness o'er,
Asserts its native dignity
And scorns what folly prized before.

CARTWRIGHT.

CACTUS TRUNCATA—COMMON CACTUS.

CLASS, ICOSANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

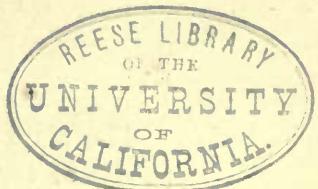
NATURAL ORDER, CACTACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx, superior, cut in many parts, piled over each other. Petals, numerous, in many series, outer ones smaller. Stigma, many cleft. Fruit, a berry, one-celled, many seeded, umbilicate.

SPEC. CHAR. Branched. Joints, short, oblong, truncated.

The greater number of these plants, observes Lindley, grow in hot, dry and rocky places, where they are exposed for many months of the year to the fiercest beams of a tropical sun, without a possibility of obtaining from the parched and hardened soil, more than the most scanty supply of necessary food. Under such circumstances plants of an ordinary structure would perish ; but Cactuses have a special power of resisting heat and drought, and like the camel, they carry with them a supply of water for many, not days, but months. When the soil around is saturated with moisture by the rains, they grow fast, and all the little cavities in their tissue, of which there are countless millions, are filled with liquid nourishment, and they may be literally said to gorge themselves with nourishment. Then when the rains cease, and the air dries up, and the Spirit of the desert reassumes his withering dominion over their climate, Cactuses are in the most robust health, and their cells are filled with provision against scarcity. But now, were they only protected by a thin cuticle, the evaporable matter would be soon exhaled, and an early death

be the inevitable result. Such indeed is the lot of all the gay companions of the *Cactus*, to whom nature has given no means of enduring the hardships to which their lot exposes them ; their leaves rapidly consume the stores deposited in the stems, their stems turn in vain to the roots for a renewed supply, for after but a little while the arid earth has nothing to part with, and then the leaves wither and fall off, the stems shrink up and crack with the dry heat, and the roots themselves, in many cases, follow the same fate. With *Cactuses* this is different ; they have so rough and thick a hide that what liquid substances they contain can only pass through it in minute quantities ; the breathing pores of their surface are comparatively few, and so small as to act with extreme slowness when the air is dry ; so that in proportion to the aridity of the air, and the heat to which such plants are exposed, is their reluctance to part with the food they contain. They digest and re-digest it, with extreme slowness, and may be truly said to live upon themselves during all those months they cannot feed upon the soil or the atmosphere. The species represented in our plate, belongs to the showy and more thin-skinned of the genus, and consequently these remarks, though they hold good with it, do not apply so particularly as to many of the others ; it does not need a minute description, its truncated appearance being about the only distinguishing trait. The handsomest species known is the *Speciosissimus*, an importation of a recent date, from Brazil, probably the most magnificent species known ; the flowers are extremely large, of a bright scarlet color, and remain in bloom some days. We have seen in South America the *Cactus Cochinillifer*, upon which the insect that gives name to the plant feeds ; whole plantations are cultivated purposely to obtain these insects, which always command a ready and profitable sale, as it forms the richest and most durable dye of its color, known. It is the emblem of **GRANDEUR**.



TRILLIUM PICTUM—PAINTED TRILLIUM.

CLASS, HEXANDRIA ; ORDER, TRYGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, MELANTHACEÆ

GEN. CHAR. Calyx, three leaved, inferior, spreading. Corol, three petalled. Styles none. Stigmas three. Three celled, superior, many seeded berry. **SPEC. CHAR.** Peduncle somewhat erect. Petals, oval, spear-shaped, recurved, twice as long as the calyx. Leaves ovate, taper pointed, roundish at the base, abruptly contracted into a short petiole.

The whole Trillium tribe, to which this plant belongs, may be recognised at once by three marks; in the first place they have no bulbs, but in their stead a solid knob or subterranean stem; secondly, their anthers are turned away from the stigma, splitting, and emitting their pollen on the side next the petals; and lastly, the three carpels out of which the three celled ovary is constructed, are separated at their points, so that there are always three styles instead of one, and these signs, slight as they are, Lindley remarks, are the points in which this poisonous tribe differs from the harmless Asphodels and Lilies. They may appear slight, he observes, and we may wonder why such trifling distinctions should serve to distinguish poisonous from wholesome tribes; but with considerations of the causes of such a fact we have no concern; all that it imports us to know, is that Providence has distinguished them by such minute marks, and has thus provided man with safe and unerring guides, if he will but earn how to follow them.

The plant which is the subject of our article, has been noticed as one of the most curious of our vernal flowers, from the prevalence of the magic number three in all its parts of fructification. It has three styles, three petals, and three leaves on a stem, and is in fact, as Nuttall remarks, the European herb Paris, lacking a fourth part throughout its structure, for in this the number four prevails with as much regularity as the triple quantity in the Trillium. With the exception of one trifling species which has been found in Siberia, the whole genus is exclusively American, and confined to the northern part of the continent. It is perennial.

This plant loves the shade, so placed however that it can enjoy occasional glimpses of the sunshine, and it is to be met with most frequently in our woods, by the sides of mountains, and now and then at the bases of large rocks. The flowers come out in the month of May, and often continue to the middle of June. The blossoms are of a clear white color, serving as a beautiful relief to the stripes of purple at the base; they have a waved, undulate appearance at the edge. With one exception this is the handsomest species of the genus. The flowers of the Nodding Trillium are hid from sight, bending down beneath the bosom of the leaves so as to be sheltered by them; those of the Erect Trillium would equally accommodate the observer by pursuing the same plan, as their dull brown purple color, and offensive smell, do not make them pleasing objects, but the Large Flowering Trillium which sends out in June beautiful white flowers, which undergo a curious and striking change to red, and succeeded by pretty dark purple leaves, which equally adorn the plant, has secured it as the emblem of **MODEST BEAUTY**, which expression formerly required, in floral language, the union of the Violet and Rose.

CELOSIA CRISTATA—COCKSCOMB.

CLASS, PENTANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, AMARANTHACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx, triphyllous, like the tentapetalous corolla in appearance. Stamina united at their base to a plaited nectarium. Capsule opening horizontally. **SPEC. CHAR.** Flowers pentandrous, in decompound, erect, clustered racemes ; leaves, ovate lanceolate.

The flowers of this plant are so numerous and small, and withal so closely set together on an irregular flattish surface, that it frequently looks more like a piece of rich velvet than a vegetable substance. It is a native of several parts of Asia, and is common in Persia, China and Japan, where we are informed it is cultivated to such perfection, that the heads or crests of the flowers are frequently a foot in length and breadth. The generic name is derived from the Greek word brilliant ; or as some suppose, from another very similar to the first, meaning to enchant.

The name of the tribe signifies not to wither, because many of the species retain their form and color when dried. The specific name is given it from the form of its crested head of feathers : there are many varieties in form and color which spring from the same seed. You must sow this in spring ; and when the plant is about six inches high, put it in pots where it must remain. Its magnificent plumes will amply repay the trouble in July and Au-

gust. The seed does not fully ripen until late in the autumn. They are all annuals. A great many of them are mere weeds; but a few species are cultivated for their richly colored enduring flowers, among which, with the exception perhaps of the tri-color, this is by far the most remarkable.

From its continuance after death for such a long period in form and color, it has ever been considered the emblem of immortality; and poets from the earliest times have delighted to sing its praises. Milton tells us that the crowns of the angels are of gold enwoven with this flower; and that though once growing by the side of the tree of Life in Paradise, it was too precious a flower to leave there after man's transgression, and was accordingly transplanted to Heaven to bind around the angels brows. He does not tell us how it returned to earth; it makes little difference however in regard to its history; for as far as we are concerned, it might have stayed there without much loss to us. The foreheads of the gods were adorned with it, as the ancients associated its name with supreme honors. It has been mingled with the dark and gloomy cypress wreath when it was wished to combine sorrow with everlasting recollection, more especially at funerals.

Considering its signification the most appropriate use we have yet known to have been made of it was at the celebrated floral games of Toulouse, where the prize for the best lyrical verses is the emblem, if such can be, of two-fold Immortality, a golden Amaranth. Love and friendship are adorned with it, and we might go on multiplying instances without number; for this flower has had the honor of several books being written on it alone, yet as we think enough has been adduced for the purpose, we shall close with Christina, queen of Sweden, who, becoming immoderately fond of science, wished to immortalize herself by renouncing the throne to cultivate letters and philosophy. She instituted an order of Knights of the Amaranth. The decoration of which was a medal of gold enriched with a flower of the Amaranth in enamel, with the motto "Dolce nella memoria."

ARCTIUM LAPPA—BURDOCK.

CLASS, SYNGENESIA ; ORDER, POLYGAMIA EQUALIS.

NATURAL ORDER, COMPOSITÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx globular. The Scales furnished at the ends with inflected hooks. SPEC. CHAR. Leaves corsate, unarmed, petioled.

For a considerable time this plant has been known in medicine. A syrup, long renowned for its curative properties, was formed by boiling two ounces of the recently bruised root in three pints of water, down to two, and then adding sugar enough to give it a proper consistence. The seeds were powdered, and, in drachm doses twice a day, accompanied the exhibition of the syrup. Rheumatism, gout, and a host of other distempers, fled before the persevering use of this remedy. In the course of events, however, it was discovered that these ailments would get well, if they recovered at all, in about the same length of time, without the medicine as with it—a discovery that threw it forever into disrepute.

The plant is well known by its extremely large, heart-shaped, wavy leaves covering the ground for some distance around it. Nature must answer some important ends by its use, for, suspecting that the knowledge we would acquire by a scientific acquaintance-ship with its properties would not make us very anxious to cultivate

or take much trouble to perpetuate the species, has strangely provided for its preservation.

On the scales of the calyx are fixed, sharp, firm hooks, which attach themselves to every locomotive object that brushes by the plant, such as the clothes of persons passing, the wool of sheep, &c.—thus forming a remarkable mechanism for the dissemination of the seeds.

Though a native of Europe, it has conceived a strong attachment to America ; and by the road sides, among rubbish, in waste places, and but too often in cultivated grounds, whence it is unsuccessfully expelled, it may be seen flourishing in state.

The genus takes its name from Arktos, a bear, on account of its extraordinary roughness. It is a perennial plant, the stem juicy, covered with down, with numerous branches, growing generally to the height of about four feet. The leaves are heart-shaped, as we mentioned before, minutely toothed, green on their upper surface, but whitish and downy on their under, and stand on long footstalks. In July and August, its flowers add their contributions to the beauty of the season ; they are of a globular shape, very profusely scattered in clusters, and of a not too bright purple color. The concluding part of our description will tend to confirm the belief we have expressed, in this plant possessing some hidden virtues, for Nature has placed on its head a kingly diadem ; not because man always attains elevated rank by superior virtue, but that, we think, Nature never acts without a good reason. This aigrette, or hairy crown, is of a consistence between bristle and chaff—the receptacle is chaffy. we know not why the emblem was given to it, but its history will justify its floral appellation—Importunity.

AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS—COMMON ALMOND.

CLASS, ICOSANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, ROSACEÆ

GEN. CHAR. Calyx quinquefid, inferior. Petals five. Drupe, having a shell perforated with pores. Skin pubescent. SPE. CHAR. Lower serratures of the leaves glandulous. The flowers sessile, twin.

The almond tree is a native of Tripoli, in Africa, though common to the other Barbary States, Persia and Syria. In the south of Europe it is cultivated to a great extent, and richly repays the labor bestowed upon it. Much attention has also been paid to it, since its introduction into the United States ; the fruit however, is not as good as that imported, and in the northern and middle sections of the Union, it rarely comes to perfection at all. The tree is from fifteen to twenty feet high, and divides into numerous spreading branches. The leaves stand on short footstalks, are about three inches long and three quarters of an inch broad, elliptical, pointed at both ends, veined and minutely serrated, with the lower teeth and leaf stalks glandular, and are of a bright green color. The flowers are large, of a pale red color, varying to white, with very short stalks, and blossoms longer than the cup that contains them ; they are placed in numerous pairs upon the branches. The fruit is of the peach kind ; the outer covering thin, tough, dry and marked with a long furrow where it opens when fully ripe ; inside this is the rough shell containing the almond.

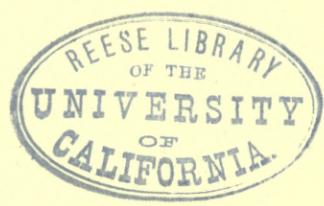
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The same tree produces both bitter and sweet almonds. The sweet, though pleasant in the mouth, are bitter in the stomach, and their agreeable taste and appearance does not prevent the unpleasant consequences that arise from their use. When thoroughly chewed they are not so liable to injure. Many a person has gone the rounds of the market endeavoring in vain to select a digestible dinner, little thinking that a few almonds were the real cause of his weak stomach.

It has been beautifully described as an ornamental tree, the delicate flowers of which, varying in color from the fine blush of the apple blossom to a snowy whiteness, and opening so early in the year entitle it to our admiration. It is this haste to bloom even before a leaf is visible, that has made this tree so symbolical of scripture truth, and its Hebrew name, derived from a verb signifying to watch or waken, is strikingly characteristic of this property. When covered with flowers it presents one of the finest sights in nature, these are moved with every breath of air, and often they are in full glory and the next moment the breeze best knows where. It is this property that has made it the emblem of indiscretion, and not as some have supposed its being the first to answer to the call of spring.

The late frosts sometimes destroy the too precocious germs of its fruits, but only add to the beauty and brilliancy of its flowers. An avenue of these trees, white in the evening and stricken in this way during the night, has been seen of a rose hue the following morning, and retained this color over a month, the flower never falling off until the tree is covered with verdue. Its early appearance is a good omen to the farmer. Dryden says :

Mark well the flowering almond in the wood,
If odorous blooms the bearing branches load,
The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign,
Great heats will follow and large crops of grain.





Tscelia amoenata.

ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA—SILK WEED.

CLASS, GYNANDRIA ; ORDER, PENTANDRIA.

NATURAL ORDER, ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Petals five, reflexed. Nectaries five, concave, erect, containing little horns. Each stamen with a pair of pendulous masses of pollen, suspended from the top of the stigma. Follicles smooth. SPEC. CHAR. Stem very simple. Leaves lanceolate, oblong, gradually acute, downy beneath. Umbels sub-nodding, downy, three to five feet high. Flowers in large close clusters, sweet scented—pollinia are fly traps.

This is a very common American plant; it grows in sandy fields, on the road sides and by rivers, where it flowers in full bloom from July to August, attracting the attention of our summer tourists. The flower stems diverge from each other like the bracts of an umbrella, bearing the flowers on their extremities; these are large, of a pale purple, sometimes green and red, reflexed quite back; the nectary is red, double toothed; the horns moderately incurved; the mass of anthers cylindrical, with black corpuscles at the top of the wings, each of which draws out a pair of yellow egg-shaped pollen masses. The pod or follicle is covered with little sharp prickles; they contain a silky seed-down in large quantities, which is used for various useful and ornamental purposes, and to obtain which, is the principal object in cultivating the plant. The stem is from three to five feet high, affording in its fibres a durable

flax. The down of the seed is rather short for spinning; were it otherwise it is very probable the labors of the silk worm would in a great measure be dispensed with; as it is, however, it makes a good substitute for fur in the manufacture of hats, and supplies the place of feathers in beds and pillows; it is not as tenacious as cotton, as it wants the minutely toothed structure which the latter displays when seen through a microscope. The white juice given out by this plant when wounded, occasions the name Milkweed which is often applied to this species.

The genus is named after its discoverer, Asclepiades, a celebrated physician, born at Prusa in Bithynia, who flourished somewhat before the time of Pompey. He originally taught Rhetoric, but not meeting with success, applied himself to the study of Medicine, in which he soon became famous from the novelty of his theory and practice. Another name often applied to this plant, Syrian Dogs-bane, shows its deleterious properties when eaten by the canine race; and it is in fact not less poisonous to the human species. Despite however, of this well known fact, the young shoots are frequently boiled, a process that appears to destroy the poison in them, and eaten with great relish, the flavor resembling that of the finest Asparagus. It is the emblem of USEFULNESS. Mary Howitt says:

Ah 'tis a goodly little thing,
It growtheth for the poor.
And many a peasant blesses it
Beside his cottage door.
He thinketh how those slender beams
That shimmer in the Sun,
Are rich for him in web and woof,
And shortly shall be spun.
He thinketh how those tender flowers
Of seed will yield him store,
And sees in thought his next years crop
Bright shining round his door.

TANACETUM VULGARE—COMMON TANSY.

CLASS SYNGENESIA ; ORDER, SUPERFLUA.

NATURAL ORDER, COMPOSITÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx imbricate, hemispheric; scales acuminate; rays obsolete, three cleft; egret somewhat marginal; receptacle naked. **SPEC. CHAR.** Leaves doubly pinnate, gashed, serrate, naked.

This plant is found native by the borders of the meadows in Europe, from whence it was early introduced into the United States. It was at first extensively cultivated in our gardens, but after a little while became naturalized to our climate and can be procured in any quantities from the woods and neglected fields; and so much better when wild, as to render care unnecessary with regard to its growth. It is a perennial herbaceous plant, about two and a half feet in height, with strong erect stems, branching towards the summit, of a reddish color; approaching a six sided shape and marked with fine parallel lines. The leaves are simple, deeply parted, double, the divisions being notched. The flowers which are in bloom from July to September are of a deep yellow color, presenting a rich and beautiful appearance from the manner in which they are grouped, springing as they do from flower stalks of different heights branching from a common stem, and forming a flat top. Each separate flower is a compound composed of numerous florets of which those constituting the disk are perfect and five cleft; and those of the ray or margin

very few, having only pistils and three parted. The calyx is of a curious figure, and will richly repay the labor of studying its parts, and in doing so they will surely find beauties they did not expect. John Bertram, one of the greatest botanists in the new world, was led to study the science in this way; he became so much enchanted with it, that he examined plants by day, and dreamed of nothing else at night; and having learned as much Latin as was necessary, persevered until he became perfectly acquainted with all its known details. The seeds are quite small, of an oblong shape, with five or six ribs, and crowned with a feathery coronet, to the assistance of which it owes its universal dissemination.

There is another variety of this species differing from it only in the shape of the leaves, which are curiously curled; this is the kind usually preferred, and although it possesses less of the sensible properties, is the one most usually sought after in botanical excursions for medicinal purposes, as it is considered more grateful to the stomach.

The odor of tansy is very strong, peculiar, and fragrant, much of which is of course lost in drying. Its valuable properties reside in a bitter extractive matter which it imparts to water, and an essential oil which dissolves in alcohol; this last, however, is in nearly all cases obtained by distillation; it is of a greenish yellow color, depositing camphor upon standing. This oil among root doctors and old nurses who are over wise, has obtained great celebrity; and many a murder, which should have encircled the givers neck with a halter, has been committed by its use. About such, it affords us some consolation to remember that Justice though slow, is always sure; that the book-keeping of the recording Angel is perfect, and every little item of wickedness treasured up for their future settlement; and that although they may escape even Lynch law below, which we sometimes think is rather doubtful, yet for every such action they must render an account and receive a due reward hereafter. It is the emblem of MERIT.





Sarracenia purpurea.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA—SIDE SADDLE FLOWER.

CLASS, POLYANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, SARRACENIACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx double, permanent, three and five leaved. Corol five petalled, caducous. Stigma peltate, permanent, very large, covering the stamens. Capsule five celled, five valved, many seeded. **SPEC. CHAR.** Leaves radical, short globose, inflated or cup form, contracted at the mouth, having a broad arched lateral wing ; the contracted part of the base hardly as long as the inflated part. Scape with a single large nodding flower.

This celebrated plant owes its strange appearance to a curious pitcher-shaped metamorphosis of the leaf, which resembles very much an old fashioned side saddle ; six of these belong generally to each plant. The leaf which springs from the root is formed by a large hollow tube swelling out in the middle, curved and diminishing downwards till it ends in a stem, contracted at the mouth, furnished with a large spreading, heart shaped appendage at the top, which is hairy within, the hairs pointing downwards ; and a broad wavy wing extending the whole length on the inside ; these lie upon the ground with their mouths turned upwards so as to catch the water when it falls. They hold nearly a wine glass full and are generally filled ; making an ocean in which many genera of aquatic insects take up their abode. The stem rises direct from the root ; it is a foot or more in length, round, quite smooth, and bearing a

single terminal flower which is large, nodding, and of an elegant, deeply reddish purple color. It has two flower cups; the external consisting of three small leaves; the internal of five egg shaped obtuse leaves, shiny, and of a brownish purple. The blossoms are five, guitar shaped, obtuse, repeatedly curved inward and outward, and finally inflected over the stigma, which is broad and spreading, divided at its margin into five bifid lobes, alternating with the petals, and supported on a short cylindrical style; this is surrounded by the stamens which are numerous, having short threads and large two celled, oblong yellow anthers attached to them on the under surface.

This genus was named by the celebrated naturalist, Tournefort, in honour of his friend, Dr Sarrazin of Quebec, who first sent him a specimen in 1752. Some suppose the common name to be derived from the fancied resemblance of the expanded stigma to a woman's pillion. In the yellow flowered species of the southern states the bottle is very long, resembling a trumpet, by which name it is often called. The whole species are of course water plants and found naturally only in wet boggy places and marshes. This soil is artificially supplied to them by filling pots with turfy peat or mud from swamps, surrounding the upper part with water moss, and placing the whole in water some inches deep, so as to ensure a plentiful supply of the indispensable element; treated in this way it not only thrives well here, but also in England where it is considered a great curiosity. It flowers in June and July. The seeds of the plant are somewhat scabrous and compressed. It is the emblem of **ASSUMED ECCENTRICITY**, as it is merely singular without being of much value; this appropriate signification was conferred on it by Miss. E. Sanford. It is of course one of our American Wild Flowers; among which we leave it to our readers if we are not presenting them with specimens that will compare advantageously with any produced on our globe.

HYPERICUM—ST. JOHN'S WORT.

CLASS, POLYADELPHIA ; ORDER, POLYANDRIA.

NATURAL ORDER, HYPERICACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx five parted. Petals five. Filaments many, connected very often at the base in bundles or groups of five
SPEC. CHAR. One style to the flowers. Stamina longer than the petals. Colored calyx. Stalk shrubby.

This is the type of a small natural family, the plants of which yield an acid resinous juice, and a bitter extractive matter with balsamic properties. We have many native species in the United States. Modern bigotry gave this the name of St. John's Wort, from an ancient superstition called *Fuga Dæmonum*, as they believed this plant would defend persons from phantoms and spectres, and drive away devils. For the same reason others called it the Terrestrial Sun, because, say they, all the spirits of darkness vanish at the approach of the Sun; and Phillips has hence made it the emblem of Superstition. It came originally from China, and was first planted in England in the celebrated flower garden at Alnwick, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland.

The root is composed of many woody fibres, which strike deep into the ground, and from these arise several shrubby stalks between two and three feet in height, covered with a purplish bark, and garnished with stiff smooth leaves about two inches long and a quarter of an inch broad, placed by pairs, sitting close to the stalk;

they are of a bright green on their upper surface and grey on the under, having many transverse veins running from the midrib to the border. The flowers are produced at the top of the stalks, each with its own proper peduncle or footstalk, which is very short; and grow in clusters. The flower cup is entire, cut into five deeply parted obtuse segments, and is of a deep purple color. The corolla is made up of five large obtuse petals, of a bright yellow color, concave and surrounding an oval germen, which supports a single style crowned by five slender stigmas, that bend on one side. The stamens are very numerous, longer than the petals and terminated by roundish, somewhat inclining to oval, anthers.

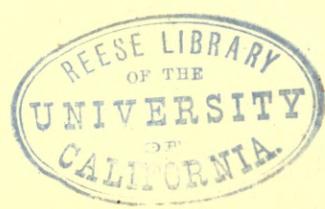
Phillips remarks that this is a desirable plant to cover banks and bare patches beneath trees, since it prospers in the shade, where its fine yellow petals and beautiful chives, headed by sparklike anthers, remind the observer of small wheel-fireworks. Its value is enhanced by its continuance in flower during the greater part of the year, in the conservatory; but if planted in a warm situation it will thrive in the open air.

“Come follow Hypericum’s golden star,
It will lead to where happiness dwells afar,
With Nature, in peaceful shades;
It will lead to the green hill’s flowery brow,
Or by hedge-row paths in the vales below,
Or through turf-y forest glades.

“Pluck not her flowers like the saxon maid,
Nor anxiously watch if they flourish or fade,
By the moon of a midsummer eve;
But follow with light steps the golden star,
That guides you to treasures more sterling far,
Than cities or courts receive.”



Viburnum opulus.



VIBURNUM OXYCOCCUS—TREE CRANBERRY

CLASS, PENTANDRIA ; ORDER, TRIGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx five parted or five toothed, small. Corol bell form, five cleft, with spreading or reflexed lobes. Stigmas almost sessile. Berry or drupe one seeded. SPEC. CHAR. Leaves three lobed, three nerved. Lobes long, acuminate, with a few scattering teeth. Petioles glandular, grooved above. Cymes rayed.

This is an American plant, growing from five to eight feet in height. The leaves have very large, unequal bluntish teeth, much paler on the lower than on the upper surface; they are borne on smooth foot stalks, which have two glands or secreting bodies at the base of each leaf, giving it a peculiar and easily distinguishable appearance. The pedicels or flower stalks arise from a common centre, but are afterwards variously subdivided; this mode of inflorescence in botanical language is called a CYME; the outer florets or flowers of the large ray abortive, with large single leaved corollas, with a flat spreading limb proceeding from the top of the tube, abruptly expanded into a flat border generally white and red; mixed and sometimes separate. It is a woody plant frequenting mountain woods and elevated spots of land, found mostly in the northern parts of the United States. The flowers appear in June, presenting a very showy appearance, enough to entitle it to a well

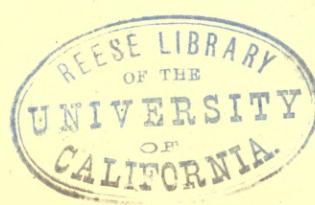
deserved place in our pleasure grounds ; these are succeeded by large, red shiny berries, which ripen very late and remain to ornament the tree even after the leaves have fallen ; forming besides, a storehouse of provisions for the birds, which they could not well dispense with. This fruit very much resembles that of the low Cranberry, it is intensely acid and somewhat bitter.

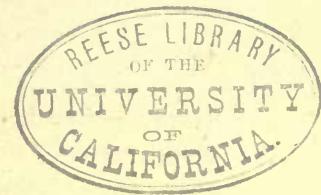
The name of this genus is reckoned by some authors as coming from *vleo*, to bind ; but by Linneus it was counted among the Latin names whose origin it was impossible to trace. The specific name is derived from *oxus*, sour, and *coccus*, a berry, owing to the character of its fruit. The whole genus consists of remarkably beautiful and ornamental shrubs ; some one of them is in flower during all the summer months, and the handsome berries which succeed give a pleasant appearance in autumn and the first part of winter. This tree emblematises CHASTE WIT, or Attic Salt.

This tree as we remarked before would be a great addition to our pleasure grounds, if tastefully arranged with the proper colors near it to harmonize. Philips remarks that in planting flowers an indiscriminate mixture of colors is generally bad, although it may be admitted in some instances. Nature seldom confuses her colors and we should in arranging them endeavor to imitate her operations, and let the dyes in bright suffusion glow. Addison says that there are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry ; the makers of parterres and flower gardens he styles the epigrammatists and sonneteers in the art ; contrivers of bowers and grottos, treillages and cascades, he compares to romance writers, while those who lay out extensive grounds, he honors by the title of heroic poets. Philips proceeds to say that the all-wise Creator who raised the cedar, formed also the smallest moss ; but the former he planted on the mountains of Lebanon, whilst the latter was placed on a pebble. From this wise ordinance of nature, we should learn to select Flora's miniature beauties for the small parterre, leaving the towering and wide spreading plants to ornament extensive grounds.



Iris Germanica.





IRIS GERMANICA—FLEUR DE LIS

CLASS, TRIANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, IRIDACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Corol, six petalled, unequal. Petals alternate, jointed and spreading. Stigmas, petal-form, cowled, two lipped.

SPEC. CHAR. Stem, with long leaves, many flowered ; the inferior flowers peduncled.

The Ancients named this plant after the attendant of Juno, because its colors are the same as those which the poets and mythological writers have bestowed on the messenger of that Goddess. Iris is generally depicted as descending from the rainbow ; and her arch is said not to vary more in its colors, than the flower that has been honored by her name. Milton distinguishes these flowers as "Iris all hues." Every quarter of the world possesses the Iris, and excepting the Rose, no flower has been more celebrated by the historian and the poet, who have sung the praises of this genus of plants, which so greatly embellishes both the land and the waters, and has at various periods, contributed so much to the sustenance ; and added to the medicines of man.

Lindley observes that in this genus, the type of the natural order that bears its name, the structure is very curious. It has three broad and spreading sepals, or calyx leaves, often ornamented with a beautiful feathered crest ; three petals which stand erect, and curve over the centre of the flower ; while the stigmas are broad,

richly colored parts, resembling petals, and curving away from the centre. At first sight one would suppose the Iris was altogether destitute of stamens, but if the stigmas are lifted up, the runaways will be found snugly hidden beneath their broad lobes, and lying close to a humid lip, through which the influence of the pollen is conveyed to the ovules. We have many beautiful species of the genus native in the United States, so that we need be at no loss for specimens to adorn our gardens. The Iris is the national emblem of France, and has been such from an early period in its history, with the exception of the time when Napoleon ruled, who substituted for it, the bee, which was certainly much more appropriate for an industrious nation.

The species represented in our plate, is an ornamental, deciduous, perennial, displaying its rich, blue flowers in May and June. The stem is many flowered, longer than the leaves; the lower flowers are stalked; spathes colored. When these beautiful flowers are agitated by the breeze, and the sun gilds their petals, tinting them with hues of gold, purple and azure, they have the appearance of light and perfumed flames. This appearance has gained the flower the name of Flaming Iris, as well as the emblem, in floral language, of FLAME. Collected before they are fully expanded, the petals yield a most beautiful blue paint for water colors; they should be pounded in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle, put in the cellar a fortnight, and after boiling down two thirds, adding alum till the requisite color is developed; when it may be poured in shells for use.

The hardy sorts of Iris are easily propagated by parting their roots in the autumn; and few flowers, says Phillips, requiring so little attention, produce so fine an effect as these plants, particularly when their clumps are large. The roots should not be removed oftener than once in three or four years, as they seldom flower so abundantly the year after having been planted.

“Amid its waving swords in flaming gold,
The Iris towers.”

CHARLOTTE SMITH.

QUERCUS ROBUR—ENGLISH OAK.

CLASS, MONOECIA ; ORDER, POLYANDRIA

NATURAL ORDER, CUPULIFERÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Male: Calyx commonly five-cleft. Corolla none. Stamens five or ten. Female: Calyx one leaved, quite entire, rugged. Corolla none. Styles two. to five. Seeds ovate, one. **SPEC. CHAR.** Leaves subsessile. Acorns or fruit. Stalks single or two together.

This tree is indigenous in England; it constitutes the greater part of the forests of Europe, and spreads over the whole northern section of Asia, and also the northern parts of the coast of Africa. It is not found at all, so far as we know, in the United States. The name is from the latin *quero*, to inquire; because it was from under this, their favorite tree, that the Druids used their divinations, giving oracular answers to the assembled multitude. They sometimes attain an extraordinary size; the one in Dorsetshire, probably not the largest one even on record, in girth was 68 feet; the hollow within was used as an alehouse, being an apartment 16 feet long and 20 feet high.

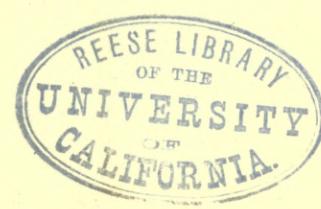
This tree is easily known in the forest from among its neighbors, by the right-angled manner in which the branches shoot from the main trunk, and afterwards divide in different directions; it is, besides, often 60 feet in height before it sends off a branch. The leaf is another unerring guide; its form is peculiar and beautiful

the general shape being that of a longish oval, deeply scolloped, the outline turned in and out as if cut with a pair of scissors.

Fruit bearing lessens the term of existence of trees. In the Oak but one seed out of six generally ripens, and no acorn ever contains more than a single seed: this will account for the great age it attains. The Oak probably takes its emblem, Hospitality, from the fact of its affording both food and shelter. In the early ages, man universally lived on acorns; but as the various kinds of grain rose into notice and were cultivated, they were discarded, and used but in fattening hogs and poultry. Times of famine, however, have induced a return to their use, and ground into meal and baked as bread, they are now used in Norway, and travellers assure us they are very palatable. Eaten without precaution they are liable to produce headaches and colic, but when properly prepared they form a salutary and nutritious food. In Smorland, they are previously boiled and then steeped in water, separated from the husks, ground, and this powder mixed with one-third, or one-half, of corn flour. Certainly a much better way of using it than that done by the people of Brunswick, who give it in warm beer to produce perspiration.

Should we ever be deprived of coffee, acorns would afford the best substitute yet known. The Academy of Science, at St. Petersburg, have made a number of experiments on the subject. By roasting them as you would the coffee itself, occasionally adding a little butter, and then grinding and preparing in the usual manner, a very agreeable beverage will be obtained.

The Spaniards, until very lately, served up the acorn as a delicious fruit at dessert; they have always esteemed them highly. Their fruit, however, is more delicious than our own. It comes from a different species, the *Q. suber* or cork tree, which, though not so large as the *robur*, merits more the Celtic name of the genus *quer*, fine and *cuez* tree. The exterior bark of this, is the cork which is taken off once in every ten years, and the removal of which improves the tree.





Dodocatheon Meadia.

DODECATHEON MEADIA—AMERICAN COWSLIP.

CLASS, PENTANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, PRIMULACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx, five-cleft. Corolla, wheel form, five-parted, turned back. Capsule, one-celled, oblong, opens at the top. Stamens within tube, short. Anthers crowded. Stigma, obtuse. SPEC. CHAR. Leaves, toothed, longish oval. Umbel, full of flowers. Bracts, oval.

One of our own writers remarks, that our gold Cowslips look like a full branch of large clustering king-cups; they carelessly raise themselves on their firm stalks, their corollas gazing upward to the changing spring sky, as they grow amid their pretty leaves of vivid green. They adorn almost every meadow, and shed a glow of beauty wherever they spring. It was first found by Michaux, in the Alleghany Mountains, and subsequently discovered to be very numerous in the woody country of British North America. Seeds were sent from the Rocky Mountains to the Botanic Gardens of Edinburgh and Glasgow, where plants were raised. Mr. Catesby gave this American Wild Flower the name of Meadia, in honor of a celebrated physician of his time bearing that name in England. Phillips regrets that Linnaeus should have thought it necessary to change the generic name of this plant from that of Meadia, and more particularly so since he has given it one so inappropriate, Dodecatheon being derived from two Greek words which mean

twelve gods ; and the only cause he could have for adopting so whimsical a name, was from the observation that each of these plants generally produced twelve flowers. This elegant plant flowers about the end of April or the beginning of May ; the stalk after rising up to about eight inches in height, throws out an umbel of flowers, gracefully pendant as rockets appear when thrown out of an elevated piece of fire-work. The petals are of a rosy lilac, inclining to the color of the peach or almond blossom ; and they are reflexed or turned back over the calyx, giving the appearance of a half expanded parasol, which resemblance is considerably heightened by the long tapering shape of the parts of fructification, and the golden color of the anthers. It should be placed in a shady situation, where the earth is of a loose, moist nature ; but its beautiful delicacy and graceful formation make it deserving of a situation in those plants that are potted for the house. It is easily propagated by offsets, which should be taken from the old plants in the month of August, that they may be fixed well to the earth before the frost comes on. It is increased more rapidly from seed, which the plant generally produces in plenty. These should be sown after they are ripe, either in pots or a shady border. If these plants are much exposed to the sun while young, they are almost sure to perish, so impatient are they of heat. Many persons have lost their stock by placing them in a dry soil, in a sunny part of the garden, without reflecting their natural situations. In floral language it emblemises **YOU ARE MY DIVINITY.**

Meadia's soft chains five suppliant leaves confess,
And hand in hand the laughing belle address,
Alike to all she bows with wanton air,
Rolls her dark eye and waves her golden hair.

DARWIN.



Convallaria Majalis.



CONVALLARIA MAJALIS—LILY OF THE VALLEY.

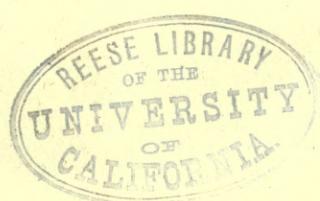
CLASS, HEXANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, SMILACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Corol, inferior, six cleft. Berry, round, three celled, spotted before it ripens. SPEC. CHAR. Flowers, on a scape.

This is a much admired perennial plant, bearing delicate, white flowers, in May and June, with recurved segments and very fragrant. The stalk that rises from above the leaf to support the flower, is semi-cylindrical. It has two oval, lance-shaped, leaves, that spring from the root. The flowers come out in that form called a raceme, which may be seen in our plate; they are drooping and of a globe bell shape. The generic name is derived from *Convallis*, a valley, for it grows spontaneously in such places when shady. Phillips remarks, that the graceful manner in which these perfumed bells are suspended on the stem, and the agreeable contrast which their broad leaves, of bright green, afford to the snowy corollas, could not escape the notice of the poets. The proper situation for this plant in the garden is the most rural and rustic part, where it is partially shaded by shrubs and trees; and it flowers even better in a north aspect than when fully exposed to the noon day sun. It will grow in almost any situation, but it produces most flowers in a loose, sandy, soil that is rather poor than otherwise; for when planted in a rich garden mould, the roots

spread and multiply rapidly, but the plants give very few flowers and like most other creeping, rooted, plants, it seldom produces seed when it can propagate itself so readily by the nature of its roots. From this economy of nature an observing gardener will be taught to transplant many kinds of his fruit trees into poorer soil, when the richness of the earth forces the tree too rapidly to form its fruit. The autumn is the proper season for placing these perennial roots in the ground, where they should be covered with about two inches of earth, and not be disturbed oftener than every third or fourth year, as they seldom flower strong or plentifully after being removed. The plants will require no other attention than that of keeping them free from weeds, and trimming the roots about once in three or four years, according to the nature of the soil and increase of the plants. The Lily of the Valley, is one of the few flowers that bears forcing in pots, and as but few plants are more agreeable for the house in the months of March and April, it should never be omitted wherever there is an opportunity of doing it. The flowers possess not only an agreeable odor, but also a fragrance that is refreshing and highly medicinal against certain affections and many diseases of the head. The water distilled from these little corollas was formerly in such great repute, that it was kept only in vessels of gold and silver, and was called **AQUA AUREA**, golden water. It is common in Germany to make a wine of the flowers, by drying them in the summer, and in the time of vintage mixing them with the grapes when pressed, and when fermented they use this wine in various diseases. Amongst the varieties is the white with double flowers, the single and double red, and a sort with larger corollas, variegated with purple. It is made the emblem of a **RETURN OF HAPPINESS**, because it announces, by its elegance and odor, the happy season of the year.





Lobelia Inflata.

LOBELIA INFLOATA—INDIAN TOBACCO.

CLASS, PENTANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, LOBELIACEÆ.

GEN CHAR. Calyx five cleft. Corolla monopetalous, irregular, slitted. Anthers curved, united. Stigma two-lobed. Capsule two or three celled. **SPEC. CHAR.** Erect, covered with hairs, branching. Leaves ovate, serrate. Capsules much swelled.

Monsieur Charles Plumier, an eminent French botanist of the time of Louis the Fourteenth, gave the name of *Lobelia* to this family of plants, in honor of Matthias Lobel of Lisle, who was appointed botanist and physician to James the First of England, and who had besides, the superintendence of a large botanic garden. We have many species of them in the United States, the most of which are celebrated for curiosity, beauty or use, and first in the latter class ranks the subject of our article. It has, more than any other medicine of late years, attracted the attention of the public, through the medium of our courts of Justice, from its improper application being followed by fatal consequences in many cases. Less than a tea-spoonful of the powdered seeds will surely destroy life in a few hours, and yet this horrible quantity is the dose generally prescribed by the ignorant and reckless quacks who principally use it. We sometimes employ it with great caution in regular practice, but in most instances there are enough of other remedies safer and better.

It varies in height from six to thirty inches. Like most annual plants, it has a fibrous root, from which arises in the smaller plants a simple but in the larger a very branching stem, which is angular and very hairy. The leaves are attached to it without the intervention of a footstalk, scattered, oval shaped, minutely toothed on the edges, alternately marked with veins, and like the stem itself quite hairy. From the angle formed by the stem and a small leaf, arises the flower-stalks, which are short, and produce that kind of inflorescence called a spike. The flower-cup is of one piece, cut into sharp spear shaped portions, and stands on the germ which is oval and striped. The blossom is of a bluish purple, somewhat spreading in shape. The anthers are collected in a purple curved body supported on white threads, enclosing the curved stigma. Capsules are of an oval shape and much swelled, filled with a number of small, oblong, brown seeds.

The Indian Tobacco flourishes every where, and is in consequence, well known from Canada to the Southern States. It is in flower at the commencement of July, earlier in very warm seasons, and continues to bloom until the frosts of winter destroy it. It is the emblem of **DISTINCTION**, which name it doubtless acquired from its brother the *Cardinalis*, which became celebrated at an early date, for we find Parkinson mention it, in his "Garden of Pleasant Flowers," which he dedicated to Henrietta, Queen of Charles I., as a brave plant. Justice, an old English writer, in 1754 recommends it as a flower of most handsome appearance, which should not be wanting in curious gardens, as it excels all other flowers he ever knew in richness of color. Humboldt and Bonpland, found two species in Mexico, that far outshine even the splendid *Cardinalis*, the *Refulgent* and the *Shining Lobelies*; these cultivated with care, assume a degree of magnificence that is scarcely surpassed by any other plant.

CYPRYPEDIUM INSIGNE—BENGAL LADIES' SLIPPER

CLASS, GYNANDRIA : ORDER, DIGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, ORCHIDACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Colored, four leaved, spreading calyx. Nectary swelled and hollow. Style with terminal lobe, and petal-like attachment above. SPEC. CHAR. Leaves cartilaginous ligulate, not spotted, twice as short as the hairy scape.

This whole family of plants according to fabulous history, owes its origin to the licentious son of the satyr Patellanus and the nymph Acolasia, who presided at the feasts in honor of Priapus. Being present at a feast of Bacchus he laid violent hands upon one of the priestesses of that God, which so enraged the Bacchanals against him that they instantly tore him in pieces; and all the remedy his father could obtain from the gods, was, that his mangled corpse should be transformed into a flower to bear his name, as a blot upon his memory.

This flower is a native of Bengal in India; its generic name is derived from two Greek words signifying Venus and a Slipper. It has two of its petals so ingrafted as to appear but one, with a notch at its extremity; the sac or cavity is very large, more resembling, according to Nuttall, a bladder than a slipper. In common with the rest of its tribe it has hairy leaves, which in this species are strap-shaped, free from spots, and one half the length of the hairy flowerstalk that springs from the root in their midst, to support

the blossoms. We have several species of this genera native in the United States, which are much more highly prized than in former times, and of which florists are endeavoring to learn the habits so as to cultivate them with more success.

Phillips remarks that the idea of these plants not bearing cultivation is as absurd as the old story of their springing from the birds. He frequently transplanted several species of this tribe in his garden, and they never failed to draw attention by the beauty of their spotted foliage and the richness of their purple and lilac colors. He collected them as soon as they appeared above the earth in their natural situations, taking them up with as much earth as possible about their roots and planting them in a similar soil to that in which they were taken; and they having remained without disturbance for several years, were found in stronger growth than at first.

Most of the genera and species of this tribe are of perennial duration, and grow in moist and shady places where there is an abundance of vegetable earth; all are of difficult cultivation and very slow propagation, and but seldom reward, according to Nuttall, the care bestowed upon them; nor will many exist at all except in the shade of the forest and amidst recent vegetable soil.

The Persians and Turks call the roots of some of the species of this tribe Salop, and with the bulbs of which they prepare their favorite drink of the same name, which is drunk hot with the addition of milk and ginger to make it palatable.

In rich shady woods the species of the genera about which we are writing, can be found in flower in May and June. The flowers, of which there are from one to three on each stem, are of various colors, yellow, red and white. We are told that in all Europe there is but one species. In India, from which the subject of our plate was taken, there are many species and varieties, some exceedingly curious, and a few with evergreen leaves. It is the emblem of what its shape represents, **LADIES' SLIPPERS**.





Syringa Vulgaris.

SYRINGA VULGARIS—LILAC.

CLASS, DIANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

NATURAL ORDER, OLEACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Corol, hypo-crateriform. Capsule two celled.
SPEC. CHAR. Leaves, ovate, cordate. Branches stiff, white
colored.

This is a beautiful ornamental shrub, rising from six to eight feet in height, deciduous in its habits, and bearing in April and May large clusters of fragrant flowers. It is much cultivated in the United States, and there is perhaps no flower of spring whose coming is welcomed as much as this. Of this species there are ten well known varieties. The White and Purple will both graft readily, or inoculate into each other, and we may thus have a shrub one side of which produces purple, and the other side white flowers; these colors may be judiciously varied, so as to present an exceedingly elegant, and withal delicate effect, which sight alone will enable any one to appreciate. It spreads itself rather too rapidly by means of suckers, and from these as much as possible it should be kept clear, if we wish to cultivate it in perfection. Tyas remarks, that the Lilac is consecrated to the FIRST EMOTION OF LOVE, because nothing is more delightful than the sensation it produces on the return of spring. The freshness of its verdure, the pliancy of its tender branches, the abundance of its flowers—their beauty, though brief and transient, their delicate and varied

colors, all their qualities summon up those sweet emotions which enrich beauty and impart to youth a divine grace. Albano was unable to blend upon the palette which love had confided to him, colors sufficiently soft and delicate to convey the peculiarly beautiful tints that adorn the human face in early youth; Van Spaendock himself, laid down his pencil in despair, before a bunch of lilac. Nature seems to have aimed to produce massy bunches of these flowers, every part of which should astonish by its delicacy and variety. The gradation of color, from the purple bud to the almost colorless flowers, is the least charm of these beautiful groups, around which the light plays, and produces a thousand shades, which all blending together in the same tint, form that matchless harmony which the painter despairs to imitate and the most indifferent observer delights to behold. What labor has Nature bestowed to create this fragile shrub, which seems only given for the gratification of the senses. What a union of perfume, of freshness, of grace and of delicacy! What variety in detail! What beauty as a whole!

The generic name is derived from the Turkish word that signifies a pipe, on account of the stems of their most costly and favorite pipes being made out of the roots of some of this species. We also borrow our common name for the plant from the east, for **LILAC** is a Persian word, meaning a flower expressive of admiration, as if we should write flower, with an exclamation point after it.

“The Lilac, various in array, now white,
Now sanguine, and her beauteous head now set,
With purple spikes, pyramidal, as if,
Studious of ornament, yet unresolved
Which hue she most approved, she chose them all.”

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTÆNUM — HORSE CHESNUT.

CLASS, HEPTANDRIA ; ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

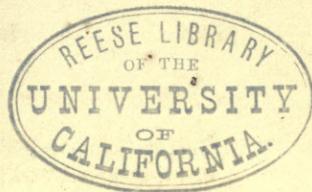
NATURAL ORDER, HIPPOCASTANACEÆ.

GEN. CHAR. Calyx, swelled, four or five toothed. Corol, correspondingly, four or five petalled, inserted on the former, unequal, and downy. Capsule, three celled. Seeds, large solitary.
SPEC. CHAR. Leaves, digitate, with seven divisions. Corol, five petalled, spreading.

This magnificent, tree as Tyas remarks, was originally brought from India, and has been naturalized in Europe for more than two centuries; in America not quite so long, as it took quite a circuitous mode of reaching us, by way of Constantinople, Vienna, Italy, France, and England. It gives the deepest and most solemn shade of any tree that is yet known, and for this purpose, as well as its extreme cleanliness and rapidity of growth, is much used in parks, avenues, streets, and to shade houses. It luxuriates in the Tuilleries in France, where it rises around the great basin in masses of incomparable beauty, and at the Luxembourg, spreads its branches in accordant pomp and splendor. It can easily be distinguished from other trees by its magnificence of size and form, were not the five or seven leaves it bears on each footstalk, spread out like a human hand, a sufficient distinction. Its blossom is certainly one of the most splendid and elegant produced by any timber tree in the country. When in full flower, its delicate spikes

of white and pink, and the deep green of its digitated leaves, make it look like a mountain of ivory and emeralds, but this effect soon gives place to its shadowy depth of coloring. In the beginning of spring, one rainy day is sufficient to cause this beautiful tree to cover itself with verdure. If it be planted alone, nothing surpasses the elegance of its stately pyramid of from fifty to sixty feet, the beauty of its foliage, or the richness of its flowers, which in May or June, make it appear like an immense lustre or chandelier all covered with pearls. Fond of ostentation and richness, it covers with flowers the grass it overshadows and yields to the idler a most delightful shade. The nuts and capsules are large, mahogany colored, and are in great request among the rising generation, in the construction of potato mills. Though they yield a fine starch, still not in sufficient quantity to make it an object in the cultivation of the tree. In our western states, they have been successfully used to poison fish. Taken as a whole they rank in the merely ornamental class, for though cattle, especially the Deer, eat the nuts with avidity, to man they are acrid and unpalatable, evidently not intended for his food. The timber is of little service, being soft and perishable. The bark it is said is of some service in tanning, and the nuts, besides the properties we have named, have a soapy quality, which the peasants in some countries employ advantageously. Its generic name is derived from *Esculus*, a tree which furnished the Romans with an eatable fruit. The specific name meaning Horse Chesnut, was given because the Turks grind the nuts and mix them with corn, for their steeds. It is the emblem of **LUXURY**.

“There avenues of chesnuts high,
With vaulted roofs conceal the sky.”



LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

Come, make up a nosegay
For her whose love you prize ;
Choose what you will ; here are enough
Wild blooms, and garden *flowers*.

A.

Acacia—Friendship.
Acacia, Yellow—Concealed love.
Almond, Flowering—Hope.
Almond, Common—Indiscretion.
Althea, Frutex—Consumed by love.
Aloe—Misplaced devotion.
Amaranth—Immortality.
Amaranth, Globe—Unchangeable.
Amaryllis—Beautiful.
Ambrosia—Love returned.
American Starwort—Welcome.
Anemone—Fading hope.
Apocynime—I don't believe you.
Apple Tree Blossom—Preference.
Arbor Vitæ—I never change.
Arum—Deceit.
Auricula, Scarlet—Wealth is not happiness.
Aspen Tree—Excess of sensibility.
Azalea—Your blush has won me,

B.

Bachelor's Button—Hope in love.
Balm—Sympathy.
Balsam—Impatience.
Barberry—Sharpness, sourness.
Basil, Sweet—Good wishes.
Bay Leaf—I change but in dying.
Bay Meash—Reward of merit.
Beech Tree—Love's tryste.
Bell Flower—I wish to speak to you.
Birch—Gracefulness.
Birdsfoot Trefoil—Revenge.
Borage—Talent.
Box—Constancy.
Brooklime—Liberty.
Broom—Humility.
Butter Cup—Riches.
Burdock—Importunity.
Butterfly Weed—Let me go.

C.

Caetus, Common, or Indian Fig—Grandeur.
 Calla *Æthiopica*—Feminine modesty.
 Calycanthus—Benevolence.
 Camellia Japonica—My heart bleeds for you.
 Camellia Japonica, White—Perfected love-
 liness.
 Canterbury Bell—Gratitude.
 Cape Jasmine—I'm too happy.
 Cardinal's Flower—Distinction.
 Catalpa—Beware of the coquette.
 Catchfly—Pretended love.
 Cedar—I live but for thee.
 Cereus Creeping—Modest genius.
 Cherry Tree Blossom—Spiritual beauty.
 Chick Weed—Give an account of yourself.
 China Aster—Love of variety.
 Chrysanthemum, Rose Color—I love.
 Chrysanthemum, White—Truth.
 Chrysanthemum, Yellow—Slighted love.
 Clematis—Beauty of mind.
 Clover, Four Leaved—Be mine.
 Clover, Red—Industry.
 Clover, White—Think of me.
 Cock's Comb—Immortality.
 Columbine—Desertion.
 Convolvulus—Uncertainty.
 Corchorus—Return quickly.
 Coreopsis—Love at first sight.
 Coriander—Concealed merit.
 Corn Cockle—Peerless and proud.
 Cowslip—You are my divinity.
 Cranberry Tree—Chaste wit.
 Crocus—Cheerfulness.
 Crown Imperial—Pride of birth.
 Currant—Thy frown will kill me.
 Cypress—Despair.

D.

Daffodil—Deceitful hope.
 Dahlia—Forever thine.

Daisy—Innocence.
 Daisy, Garden—I partake your sentiments.
 Daisy, Michaelmas—Farewell.
 Daisy, White—I will think of it
 Dandelion—Love's oracle.

E.

Eglantine—Genius.
 Elder—Compassion.
 Eupatorium—Delay.
 Evergreen—Poverty.
 Everlasting—Never forgotten.

F.

Fern—Fascination.
 Fig—I keep my secret.
 Filbert—Reconciliation.
 Fir—Time.
 Flax—Industry.
 Flower of an Hour—Delicate beauty.
 Forget-me-not—Forget me not.
 Fox-Glove—Youth.
 Fleur de Lis—Flame, or I burn.

G.

Geranium—Envy.
 Geranium, Fish—Disappointed expectation.
 Geranium, Ivy—Bridal favor.
 Geranium, Lemon—A peaceful mind.
 Geranium, Mourning—Despondency.
 Geranium, Nutmeg—An expected meet-
 ing.
 Geranium, Oak—True friendship.
 Geranium, Rose—Preference.
 Geranium, Scarlet—Message of love.
 Geranium, Silver Leaved—Recall.
 Geranium, Wild—Thou art changed.

Gilly Flower—Bonds of affection.
 Golden Rod—Encouragement.
 Grape, Wild—Charity.
 Grass—Submission.

H.

Hand Flower Tree—Warning.
 Harebill—Lovely as this flower.
 Hawthorn—Hope.
 Hazel—Reconciliation.
 Heart's Ease—My thoughts are with thee.
 Heath—Solitude.
 Heliotrope—My heart is forever thine.
 Helebry—Calumny.
 Hemlock—You will cause my death.
 Holly—Am I forgotten ?
 Hollyhock—Ambition.
 Honesty—I am fascinated.
 Honey Flower—Secret love.
 Honey Suckle—Generous and devoted love.
 Honey Suckle, Chinese—Love unsought.
 Hop—Injustice.
 Horse Chestnut—Luxury.
 Housetonia—Contentment.
 Hyaeinth, Blue or Purple—Jealousy.
 Hyaeinth, White—Unobtrusive loveliness.
 Hydranger—Heartlessness.

I.

Ice Plant—Rejected.
 Iris—Flame.
 Ivy—Matrimony.

J.

Jacob's Ladder—Come down.
 Jessamine, Night Blooming—Love's vigil.

Jessamine or Jasmine, Virginian—Soul of my soul.
 Jessamine, White—Amiability.
 Jessamine, Yellow—I attach myself to you.
 Jonquil—Can you return my love ?
 Judas Tree—Unbelief.
 Juniper—Protection.

K.

King Cup—I wish I was rich.

L.

Laburnum—Pensive beauty.
 Lady's Slipper—Win me and wear me.
 Larkspur, Pink—Fickleness.
 Larkspur, Purple—Haughtiness.
 Laurel—Treachery.
 Laurel Ground—Perseverance.
 Laurustinus—I die if neglected.
 Lavender—Acknowledgment.
 Lemon Blossom—Discretion.
 Lettuce—Cold-hearted.
 Lichen—Refusal.
 Lilac, Purple—First emotions of love.
 Lilac, White—Youthful innocence.
 Lily of the Valley—Return of happiness.
 Lily of the Valley, Scarlet—High-souled.
 Lily of the Valley, White—Purity and sweetness.
 Lily of the Valley, Yellow—Falsehood.
 Linden Tree—Conjugal love.
 Lobelia—Malevolence.
 Locust—Affection beyond the grave.
 Lotus Flower—Estranged love.
 Lotus Leaf—Recantation.
 Love in a Mist. Perplexity.
 Love lies Bleeding—Hopeless, not heartless.

Lupine, Rose Colored—Fancy.
Lupine, White—Always cheerful.

M.

Magnolia, Swamp—Benevolence.
Mandrake—I wound to heal.
Marigold—Cruelty in love.
Marjoram—Blushes.
Marsh Mallow—Consent.
Marvel of Peru—Timidity.
Meadow Saffron—Growing old.
Mignonette—Your qualities surpass your loveliness.
Mint—Let us be friends again.
Mistletoe—I surmount all difficulties.
Monk's Hood—Deceit.
Morning Glory—Affection.
Moss—Ennui.
Motherwort—Secret love.
Mouse Ear—Forget me not.
Myrtle—Love in absence.

N.

Narcissus—Egotism and self-love.
Nasturtium—Patriotism.
Nettle—Slander.
Night Shade—Dark thoughts.

O.

Oak Leaf—Hospitality.
Oats—Music.
Oleander—Beware.
Olive—Peace.
Orange Blossom—Woman's worth.
Orchis—A belle.
Ox-Eye—Patience.

P.

Pansy, or Heart's Ease—Modesty.
Parsley—Useful knowledge.
Passion Flower—Holy love.
Pea, Everlasting—Wilt thou go with me?
Pea, Sweet—Departure.
Peach—Your qualities, like your charms, are unequalled.
Peach Blossom—I am your captive.
Pear Tree—Comfort.
Pennyroyal—Go away.
Peony—Anger.
Pepper Plant—Satire.
Periwinkle, Blue—Sweet remembrances.
Periwinkle, White or Red—Remember me as I do you.
Pheasant's Eye—Sorrowful remembrances.
Phlox—Unanimity.
Pigeon Berry—Indifference, or a changed heart.
Pine—Pity
Pine Apple—You are perfect.
Pine Pitch—Time and philosophy.
Pine Spruce—Farewell.
Pink Carnation, Deep Red—Alas! for my poor heart.
Pink Carnation, Rose Colored—Woman's love.
Pink, Double Red—Pure and ardent love.
Pink, Indian—Always lovely.
Pink, Mountain—Aspiring.
Pink, Variegated—Dignity.
Pink, White—Fascinating.
Plum Tree—Keep your promise.
Polyanthus—Purse-proud.
Poplar, White—Perseverance.
Poppy, Red—Consolation.
Poppy, Variegated—Flirtation.
Poppy, White—Please for the moment.
Pride of China—Dissension.
Primrose—Believe me.

Primrose, Evening—Inconstancy.
Primrose, Rose Colored—Neglected merit.

Q.

Queen's Rocket—You are the Queen of coquettes.

R.

Ragged Robin—Wit.
Ranunculus—I am dazzled by your charms.
Raspberry—Prudery.
Rhododendron—I ne'er shall see his like again.
Rocket—Rivalry.
Rose, Austrian—You are all that's lovely.
Rose, Bridal—Happy love.
Rose-Bud, Moss—Confession.
Rose-Bud, Red—Admiration.
Rose-Bud, White—A heart that is ignorant of love.
Rose, Campion—Only deserve my love.
Rose, Carolina—Love is dangerous.
Rose, Chinese Dark—Forsaken.
Rose, Daily—Lightness.
Rose, Deep Red—Sensitive modesty.
Rose, Full Blown—Engagement.
Rose, Half Blown—Love.
Rose, Hundred Leaved—I will not trouble you.
Rose, Japan—Beauty is your only attraction.
Roseleaf—I will not trouble you.
Rose, May—Precocity.
Rose, Monthly—Beauty ever new.
Rose, Moss—Pleasure without alloy.
Rose, Muck—Charming.
Rose, Thornless—Early attachment.
Rose, White—I am worthy of you.
Rose, White, Withered—I am in despair.

Rose, Wild—Simplicity.
Rose, Yellow—Let us forget.
Rose, York and Lancaster—War.
Rosemary—Remember me.
Rue—Disdain.

S.

Sage—Domestic virtues.
Scabious—Unfortunate attachment.
Sensitive Plant—Sensitiveness.
Silk Weed—Usefulness.
Side Saddle Flower—Assumed eccentricity.
Snap Dragon—Presumption.
Snow Ball—Bound.
Snow Drop—Friendship in Adversity.
Sorrel, Wild—Wit ill-timed.
Sorrel, Wood—Maternal tenderness.
Speedwell—Female fidelity.
Spider Wort—I esteem, but do not love you.
Star of Bethlehem—Reconciliation.
St. John's Wort—Superstition.
Stock, or Gilly Flower—Lasting beauty.
Straw, a Broken—Thus do I break my fetters.
Strawberry Tree—Perfect excellence.
Sumach, Venice—Splendid.
Sunflower, Dwarf—Your devout adorer.
Sunflower, Tall—Lofty and pure thoughts.
Sweet Brier—Simplicity.
Sweet William—One smile.
Syringa Carolina—Disappointment.

T.

Tansy—Merit.
Thistle—Misanthropy.
Thorn Apple—I dream of thee.
Thyme—Hours fly like moments.

Tiger Flower—Pride befriend me.
 Trillium Pictum—Modest beauty.
 Trumpet Flower—Fame.
 Tuberose—You are a lovely girl.
 Tulip, Red—A Declaration of love.
 Tulip, Tree Blossom—Rural happiness.
 Tulip, Variegated—Beautiful eyes.
 Tulip, Yellow—Hopeless love.

V.

Venus Car—Fly with me.
 Venus Looking Glass—Flattery.
 Verbena—Sensibility.
 Vernal Grass—Poor, but happy.
 Violet, Blue—Love.
 Violet, White—Delicacy.
 Virgin's Bower—Filial love.
 Volkamenica Japonica—May you be happy.

W.

Wall Flower—Fidelity in misfortune.
 Walnut—Intellect.
 Water Lily, White—Purity of heart.
 Wax Plant—Susceptibility.
 Wheat—Prosperity.
 Willow, Weeping—Forsaken.
 Witch, Hazel—A spell.
 Woodbine—Fraternal love.
 Wormwood—Displeasure.

Y.

Yarrow—Cure for the heart-ache.
 Yew—Penitence.

A woman's love, deep in the heart,
 Is like the violet flower,
 That lifts its modest head apart
 In some sequestered bower.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

Take this sweet flower, and let its leaves
Beside thy heart be cherished near—
While that confiding heart receives
The thought it whispers to thine ear.

A.

Affection—Morning Glory.
Am I forgotten?—Holly.
An expected meeting—Nutmeg Geranium.
Ambition—Hollyhock.
A peaceful mind—Lemon Geranium.
Amiability—White Jessamine.
Acknowledgment—Lavender.
Affection beyond the grave—Locust.
Always cheerful—White Lupine.
A belle—Orchid.
Anger—Peony.
Alas! for my poor heart.—Deep Red Carnation Pink.
Always lovely—Indian Pink.
Aspiring—Mountain Pink.
Admiration—Red Rosebud.
A heart that is ignorant of love—Rosebud.
A declaration of love—Red Tulip.

A spell—Witch Hazel.
Assumed eccentricity—Side Saddle Flower.

B.

Be mine—Four Leaved Clover.
Beautiful—Amaryllis.
Benevolence—Swamp Magnolia.
Beware of the coquette—Catalpa.
Beauty of mind—Clematis.
Bridal favor—Ivy Geranium.
Bonds of affection—Gilly Flower.
Blushes—Marjoram.
Beware—Oleander.
Believe me—Primrose.
Beauty is your only attraction—Japan Rose.
Beauty ever new—Monthly Rose.
Bound—Snow Ball.
Beautiful eyes—Variegated Tulip.

C.

Concealed love—Yellow Acacia.
 Consumed by love—Althea, Frutex.
 Constancy—Box.
 Concealed merit—Coriander.
 Cheerfulness—Crocus.
 Compassion—Elder.
 Consolation—Red Poppy.
 Charity—Wild Grape.
 Calumny—Hellebore.
 Contentment—Housetonia.
 Can you return my love?—Jonquil
 Cold-hearted—Lettuce.
 Conjugal love—Linden Tree.
 Cruelty in love—Marigold.
 Consent—Marsh Mallow.
 Confession—Moss Rosebud.
 Charming—Muck Rose.
 Cure for the heart ache—Yarrow.
 Come down—Jacob's Ladder.
 Chaste Wit—Cranberry Tree.
 Comfort—Pear Tree.

D.

Deceit—Arum, Monk's Hood.
 Distinction—Cardinal's Flower.
 Desertion—Columbine.
 Despair—Cypress.
 Deceitful hope—Daffodil.
 Delay—Eupatorium.
 Delicate beauty—Flower of an Hour.
 Disappointed expectation—Fish Geranium.
 Despondency—Mourning Geranium.
 Discretion—Lemon Blossom.
 Dark thoughts—Night Shade.
 Departure—Sweet Pea.
 Dissension—Pride of China.
 Disdain—Rue.
 Domestic virtues—Sage.
 Disappointment—Carolina Syringa.

Displeasure—Wormwood.
 Dignity—Variegated Pink.
 Delicacy—White Violet.

E.

Excess of sensibility—Aspen Tree.
 Envy—Geranium.
 Encouragement—Golden Rod.
 Estranged love—Lotus Flower.
 Ennui—Moss.
 Egotism and self-love—Narcissus.
 Engagement—Full Blown Rose.
 Early attachment—Thornless Rose.
 Esteem and love—Strawberry Tree.

F.

Fading Hope—Anemone.
 Falsehood—Yellow Lily.
 Friendship—Acacia.
 Feminine modesty—Calla *Aethiopica*.
 Forever thine—Dahlia.
 Farewell—Spruce Pine, *Michaelmas Daisy*.
 Fascination—Fern.
 Forget me not—Mouse Ear, *Forget-me-not*.
 Flame—*Fleur de Lis*, Iris.
 Fickleness—Pink Larkspur.
 First emotions of love—Purple Lilac.
 Fancy—Rose Colored Lupine.
 Fascinating—White Pink.
 Flirtation—Variegated Poppy.
 Forsaken—Dark Chinese Rose, *Weeping Willow*.
 Friendship in Adversity—Snow Drop.
 Fame—Trumpet Flower.
 Fly with me—Car Venus.
 Flattery—Looking Glass Venus.
 Filial love—Bower Virgin.
 Fidelity in misfortune—Wall Flower.

Fraternal love—Woodbine.
Female fidelity—Speedwell.

G.

Grandeur—Cactus, Common or Indian Fig.
Generous and devoted love—Honey Suckle.
Good wishes—Sweet Basil.
Gracefulness—Birch.
Gratitude—Canterbury Bell.
Give an account of yourself—Chick Weed.
Genius, modest—Creeping Cereus.
Genius—Eglantine.
Growing old—Meadow Saffron.
Go away—Pennyroyal.

H.

Hope—Flowering Almond, Hawthorn.
Hope in love—Bachelor's Button.
Humility—Broom.
Heartlessness—Hydrangea.
Haughtiness—Purple Larkspur.
High-souled—Scarlet Lily.
Hopeless, not heartless—Loves lies Bleeding.
Hospitality—Oak Leaf.
Holy love—Passion Flower.
Happy love—Bridal Rose.
Hours fly like moments—Thyme.
Hopeless love—Yellow Tulip.

I.

Immortality—Cock's Comb.
I never change—Arbor Vitæ.
Impatience—Balsam.
I change but in dying—Bay Leaf.
I burn—Fleur de Lis.
I'm too happy—Cape Jasmin.

Indifference, or a changed heart—Pigeon Berry.
I live but in thee—Cedar.
I love—Rose Color Chrysanthemum.
Industry—Red Clover, Flax.
Innocence—Daisy.
I partake your sentiments—Garden Daisy.
I will think of it—White Daisy.
I wound to heal—Mandrake.
I keep my secret—Fig.
I don't believe you—Apocynemæ.
I am fascinated—Honesty.
I wish to speak to you—Bell Flower.
I attach myself to you—Yellow Jessamine.
I wish I was rich—King Cup.
I die if neglected—Laurustinus.
I surmount all difficulties—Mistletoe.
I am your captive—Peach Blossom.
Inconstancy—Evening Primrose.
I am dazzled by your charms—Ranunculus.
I ne'er shall see his like again—Rhododendron.
I will not trouble you—Roseleaf.
I am worthy of you—White Rose.
Injustice—Hop.
I will not trouble you—Hundred Leaved Rose.
I am in despair—White Rose, Withered.
I esteem, but do not love you—Spider Wort.
I dreamed of thee—Thorn Apple.
Intellect—Walnut.
Indiscretion—Common Almond.
Importunity—Burdock.

J.

Jealousy—Blue or Purple Hyacinth.

K.

Keep your promise—Plum Tree.

L.

Let me go—Butterfly Weed.
 Liberty—Brooklime.
 Love—Half Blown Rose, Blue Violet.
 Love returned—Ambrosia.
 Love's tryste—Beech Tree.
 Love at first sight—Coreopsis.
 Lovely as this flower—Harebill.
 Love, secret—Honey Flower, Motherwort.
 Love unsought—Chinese Honey Suckle.
 Luxury—Horse Chestnut.
 Loveliness, unobtrusive—White Hyacinth.
 Love, first emotions of—Purple Lilac.
 Love, conjugal—Linden Tree.
 Love, estranged—Lotus Flower.
 Love in absence—Myrtle.
 Let us be friends again—Mint.
 Love's vigil—Night Blooming Jessamine.
 Love, holy—Passion Flower.
 Love, woman's—Rose Colored Carnation
 Pink.
 Lovely, always—Indian Pink.
 Love, happy—Bridal Rose.
 Lovely, you are all that's—Austrian Rose.
 Love, a heart that is ignorant of—White
 Rose-Bud.
 Love, only desire my—Campion Rose.
 Love is dangerous—Carolina Rose.
 Lightness—Daily Rose.
 Love, message of—Hundred Leaved Rose.
 Let us forget—Yellow Rose.
 Loftly and pure thoughts—Tall Sunflower.
 Lasting beauty—Stock, or Gilly Flower.
 Lovely girl, you are a—Tuberose.
 Love, a declaration of—Red Tulip.
 Love, hopeless—Yellow Tulip.
 Love, filial—Virgin Bower.
 Love, fraternal—Woodbine.
 Love, generous and devoted—Honey Suckle.
 Love's oracle—Dandelion.

M.

Misplaced devotion—Aloe.
 My heart bleeds for you—Japonica Camellia.
 My thoughts are with thee—Heart's Ease.
 My heart is forever thine—Heliotrope.
 Matrimony—Ivy.
 Malevolence—Lobelia.
 Music—Oats.
 Modesty, sensitive—Deep Red Rose.
 Message of love—Scarlet Geranium.
 Maternal tenderness—Wood Sorrel.
 Misanthropy—Thistle.
 Modesty—Pansy, or Heart's Ease.
 May you be happy—Japonica Volkamenica.
 Merit—Tansy.
 Modest beauty—Trillium Pictum.

N.

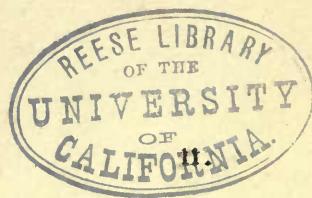
Never forgotten—Everlasting.
 Neglected merit—Rose Colored Primrose.

O.

One smile—Sweet William.
 Old, growing—Meadow Saffron.

P.

Preference—Apple Tree Blossom, Rose
 Geranium.
 Perfected loveliness—White Japonica Ca-
 mellia.
 Pretended love—Catchfly.
 Pride of birth—Imperial Crown.
 Poverty—Evergreen.
 Protection—Juniper.
 Pensive beauty—Laburnum.
 Purity and Sweetness—White Lily.



LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

Perplexity—Love in a Mist.
 Peerless and proud—Corn Cockle.
 Patriotism—Nasturtium.
 Peace—Olive.
 Patience—Ox-Eye.
 Perfect excellence—Strawberry Tree.
 Pity—Pine.
 Pure and ardent love—Double Red Pink.
 Purse-proud—Polyanthus.
 Perseverance—White Poplar, Ground Lau-
 rel.
 Please for the moment—White Poppy.
 Precocity—May Rose.
 Pleasure without alloy—Moss Rose.
 Presumption—Snap Dragon.
 Pride befriend me—Tiger Flower.
 Poor, but happy—Vernal Grass.
 Purity of heart—White Water Lily.
 Prosperity—Wheat.
 Penitence—Yew.
 Prudery, or excessive nicety—Raspberry.

R.

Reward of merit—Bay Meash.
 Revenge—Birdsfoot Trefoil.
 Riches—Butter Cup.
 Return quickly—Corchorus.
 Reconciliation—Filbert, Hazel, Star of
 Bethlehem.
 Recall—Silver Leaved Geranium.
 Rejected—Ice Plant.
 Recantation—Lotus Leaf.
 Remember me as I do you—Red or White
 Periwinkle.
 Refusal—Lichen.
 Rivalry—Rocket.
 Remember me—Rosemary.
 Rural happiness—Tulip Tree Blossom.
 Return of happiness—Lily of the Valley.

S.

Sympathy—Balm.
 Sharpness, sourness—Barberry.
 Spiritual beauty—Cherry Tree Blossom.
 Slighted love—Yellow Chrysanthemum.
 Submission—Grass.
 Solitude—Heath.
 Secret love—Honey Flower, Motherwort.
 Soul of my soul—Virginian Jessamine or
 Jasmine.
 Slander—Nettle.
 Satire—Pepper Plant.
 Sweet remembrances—Blue Periwinkle.
 Sorrowful remembrances—Pheasant's Eye.
 Sensitive modesty—Deep Red Rose.
 Simplicity—Wild Rose, Sweet Brier.
 Sensitiveness—Sensitive Plant.
 Superstition—St. John's Wort.
 Splendid—Venice Sumach.
 Sensibility—Verbena.
 Susceptibility—Wax Plant.

T.

Talent—Borage.
 Truth—White Chrysanthemum.
 Thy frown will kill me—Currant.
 Time—Fir.
 True friendship—Oak Geranium.
 Treachery—Laurel.
 Timidity—Marvel of Peru.
 Think of me—White Clover.
 Time and philosophy—Pitch Pine.
 Thus do I break my fetters—A Broken
 Straw.
 Thou art changed—Wild Geranium.

U.

Unchangeable—Globe Amaranth.
 Uncertainty—Convolv ilus.

Unobtrusive loveliness—White Hyacinth.
 Unbelief—Judas Tree.
 Useful knowledge—Parsley.
 Unanimity—Phlox.
 Unfortunate attachment—Scabious.
 Usefulness—Silk Weed.

V.

Variety, love of—China Aster.

W.

Welcome—American Starwort.
 Wealth is not happiness—Scarlet Auricula.
 Win me and wear me—Lady's Slipper.
 Woman's worth—Orange Blossom.
 Wilt thou go with me?—Everlasting Pea.
 Woman's love—Rose Colored Carnation
 Pink.

Wit—Ragged Robin.
 War—York and Lancaster Rose.
 Wit, ill-timed—Wild Sorrel.

Y.

Your blush has won me—Azalea.
 You are my divinity—Cowslip.
 You will cause my death—Hemlock.
 Youthful innocence—White Lilac.
 Your qualities surpass your loveliness—
 Mignonette.
 You are perfect—Pine Apple.
 You are the queen of coquettes—Queen's
 Rocket.
 You are all that's lovely—Austrian Rose.
 Your devout admirer—Dwarf Sunflower.
 You are a lovely girl—Tuberose.
 Youth—Fox-Glove.
 Your qualities, like your charms, are un
 equalled—Peach.

"O'er roses may your footsteps move—
 Your smiles be ever smiles of love—
 Your tears be tears of joy!"

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